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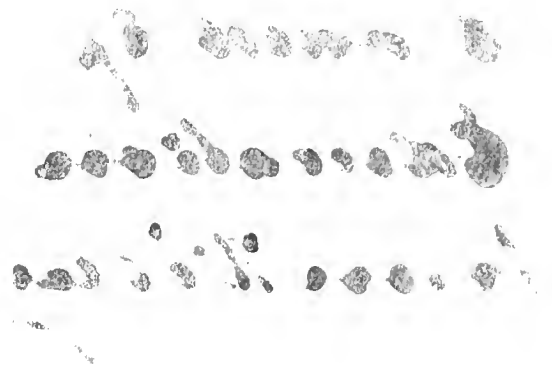
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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

COLUMBUS:

L. D. MYERS & BRO., STATE PRINTERS.
1868.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 4, 1868.

To the Hon. R. Hayes, Governor of Ohio :

SIR :—I have the honor to present, through you, to the General Assembly of Ohio, my Eleventh Annual Report on the Statistics of Ohio.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,

Commissioner of Statistics.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

In presenting this report, I desire to call some general facts to the notice of the General Assembly.

1. In the ten years during which I have been Commissioner of Statistics, the State of Ohio may be said to have been metaphorically photographed. Every element, physical, industrial, educational, religious and social, which can possibly be reached, by any method of inquiry, have been developed, recorded and compared. The result is, that those who examine the statistics, can ascertain exactly what Ohio was in any department of any one year, and exactly how much each element has advanced or diminished in that time. I believe no State in the Union, and scarcely any in Europe, can exhibit such a picture of all its leading features. If statistics be of any value, they are of value to Ohio. On these facts all just legislation must be based. Unquestionably we might and ought to obtain some kinds of statistics we have not got, and which are got in most countries of Europe. Among these is a record of deaths and births. The Legislature of 1858 provided a law by which those were to be registered and returned, but, in the first year's trial, not more than two-thirds the actual number were reported. This discouraged the Legislature, so that the law was repealed. It is probable that if it had been continued, the errors would soon be corrected, and the law have been successful. But it was hastily repealed. The last Legislature enacted another law on this subject, which is now in force. By this act the statistics of births and deaths are to be reported to and returned by the probate judges. This act took effect July 1, 1867, and too short a time has elapsed to know what its practical working will be. The law ought to be continued till it is determined, by actual experiment, how far it can be relied on for utility and accuracy. At present the law is not carried fully into effect, in consequence of the neglect of those whose duty it is to act. The fol-

lowing letter from the Hon. Calvary Morris, will explain the difficulty and the remedy:

ATHENS, OHIO, Nov. 7, 1867.

E. D. Mansfield, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have received your circular enclosed with form to be used next year in making my report to you.

I regret to say that there is very little attention paid to the act to provide for the registry of births and deaths, in this (Athens county.) I have printed forms, prepared and give notice through our county paper, to parties interested, but not one-twentieth of those of whom duty is required by this act, pay any attention to it. What is to be done? What is everybody's business, and no one's in particular, is seldom attended to. My opinion is, that in order to make the law effective, the omission of duty ought to be made a subject of inquiry for the grand jury of each county, and the prosecuting attorney required to see that the law is enforced.

Very respectfully,

CALVARY MORRIS,
Probate Judge of Athens County.

P. S.—Please be kind enough to send me another form.

C. M.

2. Another general fact, which should be noted as indicating the general progress of society, is, that all the *elements* of our physical, commercial and social condition are enlarging and increasing their movement. Agriculture, mining, navigation, marriages, and all the elements which enter into the growth of society, have increased during the last three years. During the war they diminished somewhat, as must necessarily be the case, when there is an average number of one hundred thousand men engaged in war. Now, however, the elements of growth are more active than they were previous to the war. We have not only recovered, but passed the highest mark in the tide of success, prior to the war. Notwithstanding complaints of dullness in trade during the year 1867, yet, in fact, the *aggregate of business transacted* has been greater than in any year in the history of this State. The number of new structures has increased forty (40) per cent. over the highest number reached in any one year. The aggregate of products exported and imported, is greater than in any one year. The tonnage on lake and river is greater than in any year. The amount of money used in the form of discounts and mortgages is greater than in any one year. If, in view of these facts, any one asks what has caused the apparent stagnation of business, the answer is not difficult. *The period of speculation is over.* In the war speculation was very active, and the means of making money great, for all engaged in commercial transactions. After the war there were, for a time, opportunities for speculation in new changes. This is over and commerce settling down on its old basis. Speculation is over, and that is what gives the appearance of stagnation.

ARTICLE I.—CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology for 1867 was not remarkable for any one feature. We had more of those great ice storms, which, sweeping over the plains of the West, descended suddenly on some portions of the Ohio Valley, and did great mischief. In three different years, nearly all the great fruit crops were destroyed. In the past year we have had no such storms; neither have we had any extraordinary frosts, or any sudden fall of water. Notwithstanding this, however, the changes of *humidity* have occasioned no small damage. From the first of July to November, very little water fell; and the corn crop, which promised to be unusually large, was injured by it. Then I may observe that it is not the amount of water, but the *time* of its fall, which does harm. On this subject Mr. George Huntington (who furnished meteorological table number seven) well remarks: "The drouth of the summer of 1867 has been the subject of universal complaint. It may not accord with the opinions of some when I say that the aggregate amount of water from rain and melted snow was greater in 1867 than in 1860, when there was no very serious complaint of drouth. Such is the fact, nevertheless.

The whole amount of water from rain and melted snow in 1867 was—inches.....	26.33
In 1860 the whole amount from the same source was—inches.....	25.88
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Showing forty-five hundredths of an inch more during the year 1867 than in 1860, when the community did not consider themselves as entirely ruined by drouth. The difference is very easily explained. In 1860 the deficiency occurred in the winter months, and after very copious rains in the autumn of 1859; whereas, in 1867, more than fifteen inches, or about three-fifths of the entire rain fall of the year, fell previous to the first of June, thus leaving the remaining seven months of the year with less than half the usual average; hence the complaint of drouth. These facts show that so far as the agriculturist is concerned, it is not so much the *how much* rain falls as the *when* it falls that interests him. Too much rain at a season of the year when it can, by no possibility, do him any good, is no compensation for the deficiency at a time when the whole of his labor may depend on a little seasonable rain."

Mr. Huntington's remarks are very correct for his latitude. But in Southern Ohio, where the drouth was greatest, the *amount* of water fallen was much less than usual. Mr. G. W. Harper, of Woodward High School, who furnishes table number five, says: "The average amount of rain fall for Cincinnati is about 40 inches, while in the past year the whole amount was less than 29 inches, making the driest year, with but one exception, I ever recorded."

Professor M. G. Williams, of Urbana, (Table 4), says: "The quantity of water for the year is about ten inches *less* than the mean for Urbana."

On the other hand, the fall of water at Marietta (See Table 3) seems to have been quite as large as usual. It is evident, therefore, that the great strength of the drouth was in the southwestern part of the State. Indeed, it was greater in the vicinity of Cincinnati than in any other part of the State.

The following are the averages of temperature and rain fall—Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Urbana, Marietta and Cincinnati—furnished by Messrs. Hyde, Huntington, M. G. Williams, G. A. Hildreth and G. W. Harper :

	Mean temperature of year.	Fall of rain for year.
	DEGREES.	INCHES.
Cleveland	49.03	32.30
Kelley's Island	50.23	26.33
Urbana	50.42	30.24
Marietta.....	50.86	46.79
Cincinnati.....	33.40	28.91

The rain fall includes both rain and melted snow.

Average temperature of the year—degrees	50.75
Average fall of water in 1867—inches	32.89

The average temperature of the State for 1867 was about the general average; but the average fall of water was seven inches less than the general average, being about 20 per cent. The deficiency at Cincinnati was 33. With the exception of drouth in the southwestern part of the State, the year, in climatology, was an average one.

ARTICLE II.—HORTICULTURE.

There are no statistics of this branch of industry accurately obtained in Ohio except those in relation to the culture of the grape. This is very interesting; but it is to be regretted we have not information in regard to apple and peach production. In Southern Ohio immense quantities of peaches are produced, but the crop is very uncertain. Accurate statistics of climate on the one hand, and of the annual products of the apple, peach and vine, would enable us to determine very nearly the relations between the climate and the production. The truth is, our climate, which is admirably adapted to the growth of grain and grass, is not so well adapted to either of the great fruits. The peach and the vine are both natives of a warmer and a more uniform climate. On the other hand, the apple does better in a colder climate. The berries, the pear and the cherry, all do better in the Miami country, and probably in the whole State, than the peach and vine. Notwithstanding this, the vine is largely cultivated, and if moderately successful in future, will become a large crop in Ohio. The great difficulty seems to be in finding a variety of grape which is really hardy. For several years, the only variety cultivated in the vicinity of Cincinnati, where grape culture began, was the Catawba. But, for several years, the Catawba has failed almost entirely. Hence, the grape

growers have sought other varieties, and many have been tried. The Isabella, Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, and numerous other varieties, are favored by their respective friends; but the preferred variety, at the present time, is "Ive's Seedling." The reasons for this are amply sufficient, should they prove true: 1st, that it is *hardy*; 2d, that it makes good wine. This grape began to be grown in 1863, and has since been strongly recommended by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. It is now extensively cultivated and a short time will test its value. The wine made from it is nearly purple in color, and similar to French claret, though milder and sweeter.

The statistics of grape culture for the years 1865 and 1866 compared, present the following results:

	Acres in vineyard.	Acres planted.	Pounds of grapes.	Gallons of wine.
In 1865.....	5,660	1,308	2,487,609	237,008
In 1866.....	7,162	2,975	1,469,467	153,159

It will be seen that, while there was a large falling off in the crop, there was also a large increase in vineyards. This seems to prove that the cultivators have lost no confidence, but, on the contrary, are encouraged.

The average proportion of wine made in 1865 was 40 gallons per acre, and in 1866 but 20 gallons. Both were very poor vintages. It must be recollected that when a vineyard is once planted and well set, it costs little for many years. Hence, a comparatively small crop will make a profit. Half the crops that for several years were obtained from the Catawba vine, would be very profitable.

In 1865, the principal increase in vineyards was in Erie, Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Ottawa. In 1866, the increase was in Erie, Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Ottawa. The culture of the grape is extending, both on the Ohio river and the Lake shore. The amounts cultivated in each district may be seen from the following table, viz:

	Acres.
Ashtabula	103
Cuyahoga	756
Erie	1,587
Lake	147
Lorain.....	222
Ottawa	687
Lake shore.....	3,502
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	Acres.
Adams.....	124
Brown.....	470
Clermont	588
Hamilton	821
Scioto	80
Belmont	423
Gallia	30
Total.....	2,536

The Sandusky Register gives the following estimate of the product of wine in the Lake Erie region during 1867, which, it says, can be relied on as very nearly accurate, excepting perhaps that of the Peninsula and Catawba Island, which may not be quite correct :

	Gallons.
Sandusky City	125,000
Main shore, Erie county, outside of city	25,000
Peninsula and Catawba Island	50,000
Kelley's Island	105,000
Put-in-Bay and other islands	65,000
Total	400,000

This shows that the wine crop of 1867 was at least threefold that of 1866.

The two districts of vineyards are very nearly equal in number of acres if the returns are correct. Of the future of vineyards in Ohio nothing can be safely predicted, except that *hardy* varieties of the grape are necessary to success in this climate. It is not improbable that the Catawba will revive and become again a popular vine. The same temporary fortune which has attended that has attended almost every species of fruit, but the theory of the *running out* of different varieties of fruit is exploded ; that varieties of the pear and apple which were supposed to be beyond recovery have been revived, and successfully.

The apple is in the northern States the most valuable fruit ; but in Ohio, particularly the southern part, it has now very indifferent success. It seems to be affected injuriously by insects, and by heavy rains in spring, which we frequently have. In regard to this, however, as in regard to the grape, and recently as to some of our grain crops, we may hope that nature, which works by general laws, will return to us again in a cycle of good years. The famine in Egypt during the time of Joseph, lasted seven years, which teaches us that it may be more years than we imagine, before its cycle of seasons is completed,—and yet they are completed, and nature resumes her ordinary work, and so, doubtless, it will be in Ohio.

ARTICLE III.—GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

In my report for 1866, page 14, I said that notwithstanding the great loss of the wheat crop in 1866, the *aggregate* grain crop of 1866 would be greater than in 1865, and this proved to be true, in consequence of the increase of corn and oats. The aggregate of grain crops in

1865, was	107,414,278 bushels.
1866 “	118,061,911 “

This shows that the *aggregate* of grain crops, commonly called bread-stuffs, was *ten millions of bushels greater in 1866 than in 1865*. This was

not only true, but it was greater than in any one of four years. The returns for four years were as follows :

Aggregate grain crops in 1863	93,517,206 bushels
“ “ 1864	94,791,534 “
“ “ 1865	107,414,278 “
“ “ 1866	118,061,911 “

We see here a steady increase of crops for several years ; so that the common opinion, that we have had any considerable failure of crops, is a great mistake. Indeed, in a State containing forty thousand square miles, filled with an industrious people, and raising a great variety of products, it is impossible to have any great failure of crops, unless by some general and great change in climatic laws, and such a change we have not had since the first settlement of Ohio. Ohio is three times as large as Palestine, and is arable in every part. Its power of sustenance is probably equal to any district in the world, and its changes of climate are therefore not very great ; yet they are enough to make considerable difference in the aggregate of grain crops. These differences are, however, not near as great as is commonly supposed. Take for example the above four crops. The *average* is 103,500,000 bushels ; but the smallest of these crops falls less than 10 per cent. below the average, and the greatest less than 15 per cent. above. The largest crop ever raised in the State of Ohio, was but 25 per cent. above the average, and the smallest was but 17 per cent. below. We learn from this that no such a thing as a *failure of crops* ever occurs, and that even the smallest crop affords a surplus for exportation. This is something which can not be said of any other country, unless it be these smaller and very fertile tracts — Belgium and ancient Lombardy, and more, I believe, than can be said of half the States of this Union. In point of fact, the agriculture of Ohio is in a very prosperous condition. I have reason to believe that the crop of grain raised in Ohio in 1867 was one of the largest ever raised in the State. No crop is reported bad, and most of them very good. Prices are, however, high. This is owing to two causes—a partial deficiency in some States in 1866, and a deficiency in Europe, sufficient to create a demand in this country. These causes, co-operating with an enlarged currency and increased taxation, are quite sufficient to cause the high prices of breadstuffs. Unquestionably this active demand and high prices are favorable to the producers, who constitute a large part of our people ; but it presses hard on laboring men not owners of land. Taken as a whole, the people of Ohio are gainers by a state of things which enables the agricultural interest to prosper, and not only furnishes abundant food but furnishes a large surplus, sold for high prices in ready money.

The following sections will give an analysis and complete view of the Agriculture of Ohio, for the last twenty-five years :

1. OF WHEAT (Table 9).—I have already stated that the wheat crop of 1866 was an extremely small one. The results were as follows:

Acres sown	1,295,530
Bushels of wheat produced.....	5,824,747
Average bushels per acre.....	4½

This was much the smallest average we have ever had. The nearest approach to it was that of 1859, when the average was but 7½ bushels. Including the last disastrous year for wheat, the average per acre is but 11 bushels. Exclusive of that, however, the average for many years was but 12 bushels per acre.

The following table gives the whole result of wheat culture in eighteen years (and excluding several intermediate years)—from 1840 to 1867:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per acre.
1840 .....	.....	16,571,661	.....
1850	1,742,000	31,500,000	18.0
1851	1,657,257	25,309,225	15.2
1852	1,631,151	23,043,737	14.1
1853	1,421,826	17,118,311	12.0
1854	1,475,935	11,889,110	8.0
1855	1,407,773	19,569,320	13.81
1856	1,478,174	15,333,837	10.2
1857	1,800,000	25,397,614	14.0
1858	1,695,412	17,655,483	10.4
1859	1,780,543	13,347,967	7.3
1860	1,844,667	23,640,356	13.0
1861	1,934,002	20,055,424	10½
1862	2,401,535	29,916,518	12.0
1863	1,811,278	20,452,410	11½
1864	1,665,495	15,541,385	9½
1865	1,451,720	13,234,139	9
1866	1,295,530	5,824,747	4½

In regard to the whole crop, it will be observed that the number of acres planted in 1866 was very small. In this respect, there is great variation in the several years. This is in consequence of the rotation of crops, which in some years brings out a much less totality of some one crop.

Dividing the terms from 1851 to 1865, inclusive, into three periods, we have the average crop:

From 1851 to 1855 (inclusive).....	19,500,000 bushels.
From 1856 to 1860 "	18,400,000 "
From 1857 to 1865 "	20,000,000 "

It seems from this that there is very little difference in the average amount of wheat crops, although there are great differences in the number of acres planted and in the average per acre.

2. OF CORN (Table 10).—The results of the corn crop in 1866 were as follows:

Number of acres planted.....	2,248,998
Number of bushels produced	80,386,320
Average bushels per acre	36½

This is the largest average of any except four years, viz: 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1860. Corn is the most uniform grain in its production. The average per acre has never fallen below 27 bushels.

The following table gives the results of the corn crop for a series of years :

	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
1850.....	1,537,947	56,619,608	36.8
1851.....	1,664,427	61,171,282	36.7
1852.....	1,730,188	58,165,517	33.6
1853.....	1,836,493	73,436,090	40.0
1854.....	1,972,337	52,171,551	26.0
1855.....	2,205,282	87,587,434	39.7
1856.....	2,084,893	57,802,515	27.7
1857.....	2,254,424	82,555,186	36.6
1858.....	1,834,138	50,863,582	27.7
1859.....	2,431,312	68,730,846	29.5
1860.....	2,397,639	91,588,704	38.0
1861.....	2,266,129	74,858,878	33.0
1862.....	2,120,544	62,764,887	30.0
1863.....	2,027,811	54,614,617	27.0
1864.....	1,938,616	54,053,491	27.0
1865.....	1,932,305	68,053,608	35.0
1866.....	2,248,993	80,386,320	36½

Both the crops of 1865 and 1866 were good; but in 1866 there were 300,000 acres more in corn, which made the amount of the crop, so much larger in proportion.

The *maximum* crop was that of 1860—91,588,704 bushels. The *maximum* average was in 1859—2,431,312 acres. The *maximum per acre* was in 1853—40 bushels. Did the *maximum* average and the *maximum per acre* agree, we should have a hundred millions of bushels in one crop.

The Valleys of the Miami and the Scioto have for many years been nearly equal in the production of corn. The following is a comparative table of results in these two districts :

SCIOTO VALLEY.

Pickaway county.....	3,154,778	bushels.
Ross county	2,633,133	"
Franklin county.....	2,629,153	"
Pike county	644,157	"
Scioto county.....	796,727	"
Delaware county	1,237,308	"
Highland county	1,929,295	"
Fayette county.....	2,333,258	"
Madison county	1,912,603	"
Union county.....	1,047,358	"
Ten counties	18,317,770	"

MIAMI VALLEY.

Butler county	2,657,621	bushels.
Warren county	1,694,808	"
Montgomery county	1,561,834	"
Preble county	1,273,286	"

Champaign county	1,413,767	bushels.
Clarke county	1,422,721	"
Clinton county	1,944,612	"
Greene county	1,653,543	"
Darke county	1,397,968	"
Miami county	1,384,248	"
Ten counties	16,404,408	"

The ten counties on the Scioto have a larger surface than those of the Miami Valley, so that, in fact, the rate of production in these two rich districts is very nearly the same.

The average per acre, in several counties, was as follows :

Butler	43	bushels per acre.
Pickaway	44	" "
Franklin	43	" "
Warren	38	" "
Clarke	43	" "
Madison	47	" "
Pike	30	" "

By reference to the topography of Madison and Clarke counties, it will be seen that some of the best corn lands in the State are not on the large streams, but on creeks tributary to them.

3. OF OATS—(Table 9.)—The results of the oat crop in 1866, were as follows :

Acres planted	770,206
Number of bushels produced	21,856,564
Average per acre (bushels)	28

The results of the oat crop, in a series of years, were as follows, viz. :

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1839 .....	.....	14,393,103	.....
1849 .....	.....	13,472,742	.....
1857 .....	.....	26,572,647	.....
1858	669,147	8,026,251	12 bushels.
1859	643,613	15,048,910	23 "
1860	830,104	25,127,724	30 "
1861	728,722	17,798,794	24 "
1862	574,820	11,802,470	20 "
1863	848,019	11,317,561	20 "
1864	606,738	14,579,295	24 "
1865	690,740	17,586,664	25 "
1866	770,206	21,856,564	28 "

The crop of 1866 was a very good one—exceeded by only two years in amount, and by only one in the product per acre.

The most productive counties were—

Wayne	724,725	Bushels.
Stark	699,309	
Richland	652,909	
Seneca	528,693	
Huron	519,760	
Ashland	464,284	
Belmont	476,368	

It is quite obvious from this exhibit, compared with that for corn—and, as we shall see in another section, with meadow—that Ohio is divided into three agricultural belts, each cultivating those products best adapted to it. In the southern, we find corn the predominant crop; in the middle, oats; and in the northern, grass. The people in this have evidently followed the indications of nature, and have found their profit in it.

4. OF BARLEY—(Table 10.)—The crop of barley for 1866 was as follows:

Number of acres planted	94,675
Number of bushels produced	1,353,955
Average per acre (bushels)	14

It is evident barley in 1866 was a poor crop, and for nearly the same reason that wheat was. Barley is chiefly raised in those counties where breweries are most numerous; for it is consumed almost entirely in the manufacture of beer.

The crops of barley for several years were as follows:

1860	1,548,477 bushels.
1861	1,255,049 “
1862	1,222,041 “
1863	1,329,251 “
1864	2,337,313 “
1865	2,419,900 “
1866	1,353,955 “

5. OF RYE—(Table 9.)—This grain is but little raised in Ohio. The crop of 1866 was as follows:

Number of acres planted	77,947
Number of bushels produced	622,333
Average per acre (bushels)	8

6. OF BUCKWHEAT—(Table 9.)—This grain is sometimes produced largely in Ohio, because it can be planted on the 1st of August in the southern part of the State, and on lands where wheat has failed.

The following is the crop of buckwheat for the year 1866:

Number of acres planted	103,982
Number of bushels produced	1,292,415
Average per acre (bushels)	13

The following is a table of the annual production of buckwheat:

	Acres.	Bushels.
In 1858	71,282	791,921
1859	149,445	3,042,176
1860	66,827	763,930
1861	51,389	696,623
1862	20,907	179,135
1864	71,045	965,679
1865	33,625	381,985
1866	77,947	622,333

It will be seen that the amount of this crop varies very much—dependent on the success of the spring crops.

7. OF POTATOES—(Table 11.)—The potato crop of 1866 was as follows :

Acres planted	94,226
Bushels produced	6,725,577
Average per acre (bushels)	71

The crops of several preceding years were—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1860	96,254	9,365,386	98
1861	80,949	6,556,901	80
1862	75,367	5,169,327	70
1863	80,785	5,297,498	66
1864	81,972	6,811,055	83
1865	70,515	4,827,354	66
1866	94,226	6,725,577	82

The crop of 1866 was the largest one raised in ten years ; and yet the average per acre is only 71 bushels. The average product of potatoes in Ohio is only about half of the average in Maine, Michigan, and the extreme Northern States. The comparison of crops in the principal potato-raising counties, for the last three years, were as follows :

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Lake.....	276,827 bushels.	333,349 bushels	419,517 bushels.
Cuyahoga.....	243,722 "	263,191 "	286,054 "
Erie	137,877 "	104,060 "	140,336 "
Portage.....	196,377 "	99,275 "	207,722 "
Ashtabula	182,795 "	174,125 "	214,737 "
Hamilton.....	203,162 "	206,735 "	377,497 "

The average of seven years' culture of potatoes are—

Acres planted	82,867
Bushels produced	6,396,157
Average per acre (bushels)	77

8. COMPARATIVE AGGREGATES OF GRAIN CROPS.—All the above crops constitute what are known as "Bread-stuffs," because all of them are used, in some parts of the world, as bread-stuffs. Oats are not used in our country for bread ; but they are largely used in the northern countries of Europe for that purpose. In this country, those who want cheap bread, substitute Indian corn, which is consumed, as bread, in large quantities. Let me, then, examine the total amount of bread-stuffs produced in Ohio, and the comparative product for several years.

The following shows the *average* of the grain crop in the last three reported years :

Crops.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat	1,655,595 acres.	1,451,720 acres.	1,295,530 acres.
Corn	1,938,616 "	1,932,345 "	2,248,993 "
Rye	48,561 "	87,289 "	77,947 "
Barley	117,261 "	139,050 "	94,675 "
Oats	606,738 "	690,740 "	770,206 "
Buckwheat.....	71,045 "	33,625 "	103,982 "
Potatoes	81,972 "	70,515 "	94,226 "
Acres in grain.....	4,519,788 acres.	4,405,284 acres.	4,635,559 acres.

It will be seen that the average of grain was more in 1866 than for several years. This was chiefly in corn, which in 1866 were very large crops.

The aggregate products in these crops in three years were :

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Corn	54,053,491	68,053,668	80,386,320
Wheat.....	15,541,385	13,234,189	5,824,747
Oats.....	14,579,295	17,586,664	21,856,564
Barley.....	2,337,313	2,419,900	1,353,955
Rye.....	503,316	910,518	622,333
Buckwheat	965,679	381,985	1,292,415
Potatoes	6,811,055	4,827,354	6,725,577
Aggregate of breadstuffs	94,791,534	107,414,278	118,061,911

The aggregate of 1863 was only 93,517,206 bushels. Thus it seems that the grain product of 1866 was eleven millions of bushels greater than in 1865, and twenty-four millions greater than in the two previous years. It is probable that the aggregate grain crop of 1867 was greater than in any year since 1860.

The largest aggregate product of breadstuffs ever raised in this State was in 1860. The last seven years' crops compare, in aggregates, as follows:

	Bushels.
In 1860.....	153,103,341
1861.....	121,965,343
1862.....	111,878,669
1863.....	93,517,266
1864.....	94,791,534
1865.....	107,414,278
1866.....	118,061,911

It appears that the aggregate grain crops decreased from 1860 to 1864; that they began then to increase, and have steadily increased since; so that the crop of 1868, if the seasons are not unusually bad, will probably be the largest ever raised in the State. The great falling off in 1863 and 1864 resulted from the deficiency of labor, and was the direct consequence of the war.

9. OF MEADOW—(Table 10.)—The results in the crop of hay for 1866 were :

Acres in hay	1,410,081
Tons of hay produced.....	1,839,504
Average per acre.....	1.30 tons.

The crops of preceding years were :

YEAR.	Acres.	Tons.	Average per acre.
1858	1,357,874	1,806,461	1.33 tons.
1859	1,340,672	1,366,055	1.02 "
1860	1,538,563	2,027,160	1.33 "
1861	1,461,418	1,708,201	1.16 "
1862	1,570,252	2,067,280	1.32 "
1863	1,195,560	1,095,489	.90 "
1864	1,252,471	1,204,921	.95 "
1865	1,420,191	1,852,303	1.32 "
1866	1,410,081	1,839,504	1.30 "
Average production per acre .....	.....	.....	1.17 tons.

The products of both 1865 and 1866 were considerably over the average. In the northeastern counties hay is largely raised for cattle employed for dairy purposes.

10. OF FLAX—(Table 11.)—The results of flax culture were :

Acres planted	56,727
Bushels of seed	462,463
Pounds of fibre	6,037,884

The results of 1865 were :

Acres planted	47,710
Bushels of seed	245,660
Pounds of fibre	3,146,892

It will be seen that the flax culture of 1866 was nearly double that of 1865, and it will be profitable to the State if it is much further enlarged.

11. OF CLOVER AND SEED—(Table 11.)—The following is the clover production of 1866 :

Acres planted	251,941
Tons of hay	159,671
Bushels of seed	62,200
Acres plowed under for manure	30,199

The comparison of the last two years was thus :

	1865.	1866.
Acres planted	390,931	251,941
Tons of hay	359,856	159,671
Bushels of seed	217,391	62,200

The last year fell far short of the former in the production of clover.

12. OF TOBACCO.—The result in 1866 was :

Acres planted	23,281
Pounds produced	22,188,693
Average per acre—pounds	970

The comparison of two years gives the following result, viz. :

	1865.	1866.
Acres planted	22,397	23,281
Pounds produced	14,107,823	22,188,693
Average per acre—pounds	650	970

It appears that the crop of 1866 was fifty per cent. better than that of 1865, and it is evident that the tobacco culture of Ohio will not be given up, even if it be not largely increased. Tobacco is, however, the product of but few counties, in small sections of the State. The principal counties in the production of tobacco in 1866 were :

	Pounds.
Belmont	2,097,142
Guernsey	674,051
Monroe	2,635,297
Noble	2,255,084
Washington	481,846
Morgan	719,134
Brown	1,318,314
Clermont	380,083
Hamilton	674,051
Montgomery	1,619,995
Preble	227,863
Warren	217,372

The first six counties lie together on and east of the Muskingum, and the others are in the Miami country.

13. BUTTER AND CHEESE—(Table 12.)—The following are the products of the dairy for the years 1865 and 1866 together :

	Butter.	Cheese.
In 1865—pounds.....	32,450,139	16,947,906
In 1866—pounds.....	36,344,608	22,197,929

This shows a large increase in 1866 over 1865, amounting to nearly four millions of pounds of butter, and four millions of pounds of cheese. This is probably due to the greater and better crop of grass, which we see was the case from the production of hay, given in the table above (Section 9).

The comparative products of butter and cheese, for several years, were as follows :

YEAR.	Butter.	Cheese.
1863	31,121,275 lbs.	19,130,750 lbs.
1864	31,141,876 "	18,097,095 "
1865	32,450,139 "	16,947,905 "
1866	36,344,608 "	22,197,929 "

We see that the dairy products of 1866 were no less than eight millions of pounds above the average of the three preceding years.

14. OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—(Tables 12 and 13.)—Sugar and molasses are produced in Ohio, both from the maple tree and the sorghum cane. The latter has been introduced within a few years, and is extensively cultivated. The products of sorghum are generally increasing, and are likely to be an important element in the agriculture of the State. The following is the product of sorghum in 1866 :

Acres planted	46,239
Pounds of sugar produced.....	55,147
Gallons of Molasses	4,696,089
Average molasses per acre—gallons	100

The following is a table of sorghum products for four years, viz. :

YEAR.	Sugar.	Molasses.
1863.....	27,359 lbs.	2,397,578 galls.
1864.....	29,542 “	2,655,332 “
1865.....	67,068 “	3,963,751 “
1866.....	55,147 “	4,696,089 “

The production of both sugar and molasses, from the sorghum, has doubled in four years. It is probably quite profitable. The average product per acre being one hundred gallons, and the price seventy-five cents per gallon, gives seventy-five dollars per acre. The culture is about the same as corn, and there is only the cost of pressing the cane into molasses to be added. Hence, it seems quite obvious that sorghum must now be a profitable crop.

The product of the maple tree in sugar and molasses, was as follows :

Maple sugar	5,657,440 pounds.
Molasses.....	393,764 gallons.

The total product of sorghum and maple sugar and molasses, was :

	Sugar.	Molasses.
Maple	5,657,440 pounds.	393,764 gallons.
Sorghum	55,147 “	4,696,089 “
Totals	5,712,587 “	5,089,853 “

SECTION II., ARTICLE III.—ANIMALS.

1. OF HORSES.—(Table 14.)—The enumeration of horses, and their value, for 1867, was as follows :

Number of horses.....	691,861
Value of the same	\$48,949,100
Average value.....	\$71.00

The number of horses in each of a series of years, were as follows :

In 1862.....	737,666	.....
1863.....	741,715	.....
1864.....	690,892	\$39,111,011
1865.....	678,456	42,448,531
1866.....	683,767	47,490,428
1867.....	691,861	48,949,100

The number of horses was greatly reduced by the war, but since 1865 has been gradually increasing.

2. OF MULES.—(Table 14.)—The number and value in 1867, were :

Number of mules.....	22,925
Value	\$1,579,039
Average value.....	\$71.00

Mules are slowly increasing in Ohio.

3. OF CATTLE.—(Table 14.)

Number of cattle.....	1,426,115
Value	\$32,593,036
Average value	\$23.00

The number of cattle in Ohio, for a series of years, were as follows :

1861.....	1,902,772		
1862.....	1,849,155	Decrease..	53,617
1863.....	1,824,774	‘	24,381
1864.....	1,436,990	“	387,783
1865.....	1,244,327	“	192,663
1866.....	1,268,698	Increase..	24,371
1867.....	1,426,115	“	157,422

Cattle, as well as horses, have followed the same law of decrease and increase. They diminished during the war, and reached the minimum in 1865, at the close of the war. Since, there is a regular increase.

The counties having the most cattle are the dairy counties, as follows :

Trumbull	34,067
Ashtabula.....	32,482
Lorain	29,838
Geauga	28,268
Portage	27,906

4. OF SHEEP.—(Table 14.)—Sheep culture has increased in Ohio so rapidly that we have now a much larger number than any State of the Union. The number and value of sheep in 1867, were as follows :

Number of sheep	7,555,507
Value	\$20,360,302
Average value.....	\$2 90

The number in a series of years, were as follows :

1840	2,028,404
1850	3,942,916
1854	4,845,189
1860	3,368,174
1861	3,934,763
1862	4,448,227
1863	5,560,318
1865	6,305,796
1866	7,039,885
1867	7,555,507

From 1860 to the present time, sheep have more than doubled. This is, no doubt, due to the tariff on foreign wool and woolens, which were greatly increased in 1858-9.

The counties which raised the most sheep, are exhibited in the follow-

ing comparative table for 1864 and 1867, which is formed for the purpose of showing how the number of sheep have increased in those counties :

	1864.	1867.
Licking.....	216,487	316,886
Harrison	151,883	221,399
Knox	134,898	200,763
Muskingum.....	140,085	201,439
Columbiana.....	155,891	191,318
Coshocton	117,730	182,904
Jefferson.....	135,492	173,391
Lorain.....	138,250	156,603
Medina	127,981	155,514
Stark	128,198	158,480
Tuscarawas	127,517	172,547

These eleven counties have 560,000 more sheep than they had three years before.

The product of sheep in wool was twenty-one millions one hundred and ninety-three thousand and forty-seven (21,193,047) pounds. Ohio and West Pennsylvania wools have the highest price in market, and nearly all are of Merino blood, with some Saxon. The price of wool has varied from thirty-five to seventy cents per pound. It is safe to say that the whole fleece in Ohio was worth forty-five cents per pound, which gives a little less than ten millions (10,000,000) of dollars, as the value of the wool crop of 1867.

The assessors return 27,438 sheep killed, it is supposed by dogs, and the total loss of killed and wounded, at \$126,362.

5. OF HOGS.—(Table 14.)—The number and value of hogs, in the year 1867, were as follows :

Number of hogs	2,058,086
Value	\$8,141,488
Average value.....	\$4.00

The number for successive years were :

In 1861	2,242,814		
1862	2,571,404	Increase..	328,590
1863	2,765,900	"	194,496
1864	1,616,516	Decrease..	1,119,394
1865	1,455,092	"	191,914
1866	1,817,151	Increase..	362,059
1867	2,058,086	"	240,935

It will be seen that the number of hogs has increased, in the last two years, 602,994. The number of hogs, as well as other animals, will, no doubt, soon increase to the number before the war. In one year, about 1863, a great many pigs were killed by severe and unexpected cold. The vast consumption of particular kinds of pork, in both army and navy, during the war, caused a greater waste of hogs than in time of peace. These causes combined produced a great and rapid diminution of the number of hogs in Ohio. The density of population also prevents any great increase of hogs, because, in a dense community, there is a greater demand for grain, which might otherwise be fed to animals.

SECTION III OF ARTICLE III.—REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE.

In order to take a comparative view of agriculture in Ohio for the last few years, I present the following tables :

TABLE 1.—*Grain and Breadstuffs.*

	Acreage.	Quantity.
Wheat	1,295,530 acres.	5,824,747 bushels.
Corn	2,248,993 "	80,336,320 "
Oats	770,206 "	21,856,564 "
Barley.....	94,675 "	1,353,955 "
Rye	77,947 "	622,333 "
Buckwheat.....	103,982 "	1,292,415 "
Potatoes	94,226 "	6,725,577 "
Totals	4,685,559 acres.	118,011,911 "

TABLE 2.—*Products of Grass.*

	Acreage.	Quantity.
Hay	1,410,081 acres.	1,839,504 tons.
Clover	251,941 "	159,671 tons hay.
Clover seed.....	.....	62,200 bushels.
Flax	56,727 "	6,037,884 lbs. fibre.
Flax seed.....	.....	462,463 bushels.
Butter .....	.....	36,344,608 lbs.
Cheese .....	.....	22,197,929 "
Total acres	1,718,749 acres.	

TABLE 3.—*Miscellaneous Products.*

	Acreage.	Products.
Tobacco	23,281 acres.	22,188,693 lbs.
Sorghum.....	46,239 "	55,147 lbs. sugar.
" molasses.....	.....	4,696,089 gallons.
Maple sugar .....	.....	5,657,440 lbs
" molasses .....	.....	393,764 gallons.
Total acreage.....	69,520 acres.	

The total acreage of arable land (that is, cultivated in crops) in Ohio in the year 1867, was 6,465,828 acres, which is just one-fourth the surface of the State. This quantity is not materially different from the quantity cultivated in the same article in 1860. The greatest change is in the reduction of land cultivated in wheat. In this grain there is a reduction

of one-fourth the land cultivated formerly. The land in corn remains about the same, while sorghum, flax and potatoes have increased a little. At present the agriculture of the State is in good condition, and there is no doubt the next two or three years will show an increased quantity both of crops and land cultivated.

ARTICLE IV.—COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

In my report for 1860 (pages 30–32) I gave a view of the navigation and foreign commerce of Ohio, up to and including the year 1858. The Government Reports being always a year behind hand, I can not include any statistics derived from them for the current year. The report on commerce and navigation for 1866, however, enables me to bring the statistics of navigation down to and including 1866.

Ohio has four collection districts, and the comparative tonnage of those districts for sixteen years, is as follows :

	1850.	1858.	1866
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cuyahoga.....	35,315	71,878	52,529
Sandusky.....	7,328	16,530	13,000
Miami.....	2,629	3,401	11,692
Cincinnati.....	17,188	26,541	77,804
Totals	60,960	118,350	155,025
Increase from 1850 to 1858.....			95 per cent.
“ 1858 to 1866.....			32 “

The last increase is chiefly in Cincinnati, and is wholly in the increase of steamboats.

Ohio is the *sixth* State in the Union in the tonnage of vessels, although the tonnage (which is wholly under the new admeasurement act of 1864) of the Cuyahoga district seems to be less, yet the commerce of that port is greatly increased, as we shall presently see.

Ship building is carried on in all the above ports, and makes an extensive business. The following table presents a view of ship building in Ohio for a series of years :

	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and Canal Boats.	Steamers.
In 1846	--	1	13	4	34
1850	--	4	11	16	31
1856	4	--	22	8	32
1866	3	--	17	38	48

In 1846	52 vessels built.
1850	62 “
1856	66 “
1866	106 “

It will be seen that the increase of ship building and navigation is very decided. Ohio is the *sixth* State in ship building, being preceded by Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The foreign commerce of the State will be seen by the following table of vessels and tonnage, cleared and entered for and from foreign ports for a series of years :

	Cleared.	Entered.	Tonnage.
In 1846	128	140	23,737
1855	414	480	125,925
1866	770	946	236,759

From 1846 to 1855, the increase of tonnage engaged in foreign trade, and entered and cleared from and to Ohio ports, was 500 per cent., and from 1855 to 1856, 95 per cent. This foreign trade is wholly with the British possessions, and increases with the growth of settlements and production on both shores of the great lakes.

The following table exhibits the kinds of vessels, and places where built, in the year 1866 :

	Ships.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamers.	Total.	Tonnage.
Sandusky	--	5	2	2	9	1,006
Cuyahoga	2	9	4	4	19	4,624
Cincinnati	--	1	32	42	75	18,134
Toledo	1	2	--	--	3	587
Totals.....	3	17	38	48	106	24,351

ARTICLE V.—MINING. (TABLE 12).

The only statistics of mining returned in this State are those of coal and iron. The following tables give all I can collect on this subject :

Bushels of coal produced.....	42,130,021
Tons of pig iron manufactured	81,790

I have reason, as stated in my last report, for believing that these returns are very erroneous, but I have no means of correcting them at this time. The following is a table of the amounts of coal and iron

mined in this State for a series of years, as determined by the censuses of the United States, by my own inquiries and by the assessors:

	Bushels of coal.	Tons of iron.
1840.....	3,315,409	25,959
1850.....	8,000,000	52,658
1860.....	50,000,000	105,500
1864.....	26,887,899	50,704
1865.....	40,527,000	62,536
1866.....	40,900,000	63,991
1867.....	42,130,021	81,790

Although the last returns are obviously below the truth, yet they answer the purpose of comparison, and show that the mining interests are advancing.

ARTICLE VI.—PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

The total valuation of property, as returned by the Auditor for 1867, was as follows:

Value of lands.....	\$501,144,584
Value of lots and lands in towns.....	172,849,173
Personal property	464,761,022

Total value of taxable property..... \$1,138,754,779

This is thirty-two millions greater than in the previous year. In order to show the gradual but certain increase of property in the State, I give below the valuation in successive years:

	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.
1841	\$100,851,837	\$27,502,820	\$128,354,657
1845	108,185,744	35,985,725	144,160,469
1850	341,388,838	98,487,202	439,966,340
1855	578,858,539	283,118,815	861,977,354
1860	639,894,311	248,408,290	888,302,601
1867	673,993,757	464,761,022	1,138,754,779

From 1850 to 1855, the increase was	96	per cent.
From 1855 to 1860, "	3	"
From 1860 to 1867, "	30	"
From 1845 to 1867, for 22 years, the increase was.....	700	"

This is not the result in the variation of currency, for the assessments are made on a cash valuation, and are, in fact, below the actual values. The greatest change was in 1846, when a new mode of assessment was made.

The following table will illustrate the advance of wealth in each section of the State, since 1850, viz:

MIAMI COUNTRY.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1866.
Hamilton	\$55,670,631	\$112,945,445	\$119,508,170	\$171,423,465
Greene	7,437,116	14,176,930	15,573,043	18,651,732
Montgomery	12,898,485	24,990,688	25,799,234	33,594,670
Preble	6,113,291	11,472,654	12,066,318	14,430,458
Total	82,119,523	163,585,717	172,947,769	238,100,253

Since 1850, the increase in these counties is 190 per cent.

SCIOTO COUNTRY.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1866.
Franklin	\$11,284,951	\$26,559,289	\$26,356,595	\$33,972,506
Ross	10,232,791	16,751,677	16,694,888	19,349,996
Scioto	3,493,342	7,548,798	7,116,949	9,246,746
Delaware	4,144,681	8,687,556	8,866,447	11,367,898
Total	29,165,765	59,547,320	59,384,879	73,927,206

From 1850 to 1867 the increase in these counties was 140 per cent.

MUSKINGUM COUNTRY.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1866.
Coshocton	\$5,026,561	\$8,588,996	\$8,566,869	\$10,216,689
Licking	9,128,948	16,574,844	17,248,586	20,138,734
Muskingum	10,984,107	19,074,984	17,102,862	21,059,949
Washington	3,982,051	7,548,307	8,128,673	10,710,518
Total	29,121,667	51,787,131	51,047,000	62,125,890

Increase since 1850 in these counties—113 per cent.

THE UPLAND COUNTRY.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1866.
Belmont	\$7,393,043	\$13,331,464	\$12,207,613	\$15,180,023
Jefferson	7,373,766	11,416,035	9,640,062	13,183,864
Stark	9,413,008	16,643,081	15,793,194	20,269,645
Ashland	4,678,991	7,496,578	8,239,100	10,178,121
Total	28,858,808	48,887,158	45,879,969	59,811,653

Increase since 1850 in these counties was 110 per cent.

WESTERN RESERVE.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1866.
Cuyahoga	\$10,474,689	\$37,435,712	\$31,006,163	\$48,430,387
Trumbull	7,222,077	11,350,314	11,089,166	14,536,840
Summit	6,324,251	11,807,114	11,000,043	14,888,107
Huron	5,355,228	11,419,463	10,865,300	13,769,430
Total	29,376,445	82,011,603	63,961,672	91,624,764
MAUMEE COUNTRY.				
Lucas	\$3,016,042	\$6,157,700	\$6,384,750	\$11,579,260
Putnam	863,944	2,153,995	3,044,018	3,702,732
Williams	990,726	2,179,902	2,858,789	4,302,400
Defiance	1,022,402	2,170,494	2,533,990	3,152,734
Total	5,892,116	13,862,090	14,821,547	22,737,126

Increase since 1850 in these counties—280 per cent.

The greatest rate of increase is in the new counties of the North-west, and the next greatest in the large towns and cities. In these have been the largest growth of population and the largest development of wealth.

2. TAXATION.—The rates of taxation for several years were as follows:

	1859.	1866.	1867.
State tax.....	3.5 mills.	3.5 mills.	3.5 mills.
Average local taxes.....	7.7 “	10.0 “	12.5 “
Other special taxes.....	1.3 “	1.4 “	1.4 “
Aggregate rate of taxation.....	12.5 “	14.9 “	17.4 “

Thus we see that, while the State taxation has not increased, and but for the war would have decreased, the *local taxation* has constantly increased. This arises mainly from the increase of cities and towns, which, as they grow, do and will increase their taxes for the various purposes of town comforts and convenience. Both the Constitution and the Legislature have endeavored to arrest the increase of local taxation, and failed. It may be interesting to show the principal objects of expenditure, grouping all the taxes for those objects together.

The total taxes for all purposes during six years, as given in the Auditor's Report, were as follows:

In 1862.....	\$9,652,509
1863.....	11,568,834
1864.....	16,332,339
1865.....	20,546,237
1866.....	16,507,867
1867.....	20,253,615

The *maximum amount* of money raised was in 1865, but the maximum amount of *local taxation* was in 1867. The principal objects for which money was raised are:

School purposes of all kinds	\$5,381,179
City and township taxes (exclusive of schools, but including the poor).....	5,017,297
County tax (including bridges and roads).....	4,444,969
State debt	1,364,498
For the support of the State Government (which includes all departments and objects of State action).....	1,137,083

These are the great objects of expenditures, the residue being for a variety of miscellaneous local purposes. From the above table it will be seen that the least and the cheapest expenditure of the whole is for the support of the State Government. The whole expenditure for the State Government in all its branches is but a *sixteenth* part of the whole, or six per cent. on the whole receipts from taxation. The counties which pay the largest sum are as follows:

	State.	Local.	Per cent. on property.
Hamilton	\$599,982	\$3,663,100	2½
Cuyahoga.....	169,500	1,074,316	2.2
Montgomery	117,581	534,429	1.5
Lucas.....	40,527	478,711	5.0
Butler	80,667	361,949	1.9
Franklin.....	118,903	334,577	1.4
Muskingum	73,709	258,313	1.6
Scioto.....	32,363	177,993	1.1
Warren.....	62,382	217,168	1.5

This table shows that the heavy taxes are laid by cities and large towns. It will interest some persons to know what amount of moneys are paid by the people of Ohio for all public purposes, whether State or National. This is not difficult to ascertain, with sufficient accuracy, for general purposes. The State of Ohio contains just about one-twelfth the people of the United States, exclusive of blacks. They are an average of the whole people in point of wealth, and consume a full average of taxable commodities. Hence, if we add to all the State raises a twelfth of all the United States Government raises, we shall have very near what the people of Ohio pay for public purposes. The amount raised by the General Government is very nearly as follows for the year 1867:

From the tariff (direct taxes).....	\$170,000,000
“ internal revenue.....	280,000,000
Total.....	450,000,000

The amount of moneys paid by the people of Ohio, therefore, stands thus:

State and local taxes.....	\$20,000,000
Tariff (indirect tax).....	14,150,000
Internal revenue.....	23,340,000
Aggregate taxes paid by Ohio.....	57,490,000

Estimated upon the basis of Ohio, the whole country pays *seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum*. In four years this amounts to the whole public debt. If our municipalities, as well as the State and National Governments, would agree to expend nothing but for what is absolutely necessary, the whole national debt might be paid in eight years, without raising any more taxes annually than we have voluntarily done in the last three years.

6. RECORDED DEBT.—What the State, counties and cities owe is matter of record, and we know; so, also, we know the mortgage debt of individuals and corporations; we know, also, if we choose to get the reports of the banks to the Government, what is the discount debt; but there are two classes of debts not easily got, though we have some data to compute them, viz., the merchants' debt for imported goods and the private debts. I shall not here go farther thus to inquire into the debts of record; these are very nearly:

State debt.....	\$11,031,941
Municipal debts	15,000,000
Mortgage debt.....	88,386,995
	<hr/>
	114,418,936

This is fifty millions (\$50,000,000) more than the recorded debt ten years since. In Table 30 I have given the whole mortgage debt, as follows:

Number of deeds recorded.....	81,922
Number of leases recorded.....	3,461
Number of mortgages recorded.....	33,289
Amount of money loaned by mortgages recorded.....	\$46,585,326
Number of mortgages cancelled.....	17,657
Amount of money released by cancelled mortgages.....	\$25,752,912

An examination of the records shows that the average *life of a mortgage* a little exceeds two years. We may safely assume that the total amount of money outstanding on mortgage at the present time is equal to that recorded in the last two years. The amount secured by mortgage last year was \$41,800,669.75; hence, the total amount outstanding now, on these data, is \$88,386,995, as stated above.

The aggregate amounts of mortgage debt recorded for several successive years were as follows:

In 1859.....	\$30,747,033
1860.....	28,738,936
1861.....	29,734,966
1862.....	22,759,171
1863.....	23,081,010
1866	41,800,669

In 1864 and 1865 so many recorders omitted to make any returns that the aggregates were imperfect and not reliable, but it will be seen by the returns for 1862 and 1863 how much the record debt fell off during the

war,—a fact which is accounted for by the great issue of legal tender paper by the General Government, which enabled debtors to pay off mortgage debts at much less cost than they could do before the war, or would be able to do after it.

In 1867 the mortgage debt was \$46,585,326. It will be seen that the mortgage debt recorded in 1867 is double what it was in 1863, and fifty per cent. more than it was in 1859. For this there are two reasons: 1. There has been more building and more transfers of property than there was in either of five years preceding; 2. The volume of currency has been less in 1867; hence, there were many who wanted to borrow money on mortgage. These reasons are quite sufficient to show the increase of the mortgage debt.

The counties which had the largest amounts of recorded debts, in the last two years, were—

	1866.		1867.
Hamilton.....	\$8,196,280	.....	\$12,739,512
Franklin	1,363,048	.....	1,254,635
Stark	831,620	.....	876,435
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	700,000
Cuyahoga	725,000	.....	2,163,700
Miami	690,247	.....	606,927
Ross	525,898	.....	597,828
Wayne	751,173	.....	595,324

It will be seen that one-fourth the whole mortgage debt of the State is in the county of Hamilton.

4. PRIVATE BANKING.—There are banks which receive deposits, loan money, and do a banking business generally, but issue no circulating notes. It is necessary to get the statistics of these banks, in order to know the amount of banking capital and the facilities for getting money. The following was the number of private banks and capital in the year 1867, viz.:

Private banks.....	100
Capital	\$2,623,051

The amount of discounts cannot be obtained; but is very much larger than their capital, because they have large deposits, and the profits of their business depend largely on the use of those deposits. The comparative results of several years are as follows:

	Number.		Capital.
In 1863	99	.....	\$2,019,336
1864	67	.....	2,233,131
1866	88	.....	2,743,664
1867	100	.....	2,623,051

It will be seen from this statement that the capital in private banks remains very nearly the same. As the cities and towns become more developed, however, this class of business will increase. In the old countries of Europe it is common among the wealthiest and most prudent men to deal rather with private than incorporated banks.

5. OF GENERAL BANKING.—The general exhibit of banking in Ohio is as follows :

	Number.		Capital.
National Banks	137	.....	\$22,547,803
State Banks	7	.....	1,309,072
Private Banks	100	.....	2,623,051
Aggregate.....	244	.....	\$26,479,926

There is now a much greater number of banks and a much larger capital in banking, in Ohio, than there has been in any previous period of its history.

ARTICLE VII.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.

By social statistics, I mean all that relates to the moral and social development, and exclusive of physics and physical production. Hence it includes marriages, births, deaths, divorces, crimes, casualties, suits in court, wills, naturalizations, new buildings—which show the development of population and business. Of these, I have given tables in my annual reports, with the exception of births and deaths; but, by an act of the last Legislature, provision has been made for procuring these by the probate courts. It will take a year or two to get the machinery of this law into full and successful operation; but it can be done; and I hope the law will be allowed to remain long enough to test its value. Of the other classes of facts, I can give a very complete view, and it will be found that all the elements of social prosperity have been much enlarged during the year.

SECTION I.—MARRIAGES.—The following are the returns of marriages for the year 1867, viz. :

Marriages by license.....	28,781
Marriages by banns.....	449
Total number of marriages.....	29,230

The comparative number for several years was—

In 1857.....	25,616
1858.....	25,346
1859.....	22,671
1860.....	23,106
1861.....	22,251
1862.....	19,540
1863.....	19,300
1864.....	20,881
1865.....	22,198
1866.....	30,479

We find here that in 1863—the very midst of the war—the number of marriages had fallen to 19,300, which is six thousand (6,000) *below* the previous maximum (of 1857); and that in 1866 it rose to 30,479—six thousand (6,000) *above* the previous maximum, and eight thousand (8,000)

above that of 1865! To those unacquainted with statistics this must seem quite extraordinary, but it is in exact accordance with the actual social movement at these respective periods. In 1863-4 the drain on the State for soldiers reached its highest point. Nearly or quite two hundred thousand able bodied men were absent from the State. The majority of these were unmarried and at the marrying age. Had they remained at home, thousands of them would have been married. When the war closed, this condition of society was reversed. A vast number of able-bodied, active men returned. Many of them had been previously engaged, and fulfilled the engagements. Many others had laid up a little money by the war, and were in better condition to marry. In fine, all the motives to marriage were increased and strengthened by the close of the war, and we see the result in eight thousand more marriages than in the year previous.

In 1867 we might reasonably look for some falling off in the number of marriages, since the increase of 1866 was so great; but in fact the falling off was small—the total (29,230) being only 1,249 less than that of 1867. Let us take the averages of each three years of the last nine, and we shall see what the real development of families is :

Average of 1859, 1860, 1861	22,676
Average of 1862, 1863, 1864.....	19,907
Average of 1865, 1866, 1867.....	27,302

The averages of the last three years is just about what it ought to be, when we consider that the average of 1857 and 1858 was 25,500; the increase being nearly in proportion to that of population.

In my report for 1865, I made the following observation on the effects of war on marriage and population. The returns of the last two years fully confirm them. The four years of war have reduced the total number of marriages in Ohio, below what they naturally would have been, full ten thousand (10,000). In the same manner, it has reduced the births; for if there had been ten thousand more marriages, there would, of course, have been several thousand more births. It is in this way, rather than by direct mortality in the war, that war becomes exhaustive of society. Napoleon finally failed, not so much from the power or success of his enemies, as from the exhaustion of France.

SECTION II.—OF DIVORCES.—The following is a table of the number and causes of divorce in the State of Ohio for the last three years :

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Adultery	254	389	317
Absence and neglect	230	394	417
Cruelty	199	134	132
Drunkenness	48	79	73
Fraud	18	30	10
Miscellaneous.....	183	133	26
Totals	937	1159	975

It will be seen that in this, as in all classes of statistics, there is a certain *uniformity of results*, which, though not in exact proportion, is very near it, and seems quite astonishing to those who do not reflect that there is also a *uniformity of causes*, even where everything seems variable. The moral causes, which produce these results, will remain till the moral conditions of society are changed. The loose and variable laws of some of the States, and the great enlargement of the *causes* of divorce, even in our own State, have tended, in my opinion, to loosen the bonds of marriage.

In my report for 1865, I gave my views on this subject, which I will here repeat :

“ ‘*Three years willful absence*’ is, in many cases, to legalize fraud. It may be said that neither the wife nor society are benefited by keeping a vicious or vagabond husband. But if a husband or wife, especially the former, chooses to take that mode of divorce in this immense extent of country and various States, he can do it at any time. By residing in any of four-fifths of the American States for two or three years, a divorce can be obtained on the part of the vagrant husband at the request of the husband or wife, while the other party is, perhaps, lamenting his absence, and utterly innocent of any offence. Law can not, indeed, reclaim the vicious or prevent immorality ; but law ought not to destroy *the very obligations itself has imposed* ! The unhappy life of a few individuals ought not to be taken into consideration in comparison with the *inviolability of domestic contracts*. To the common, loose theories on the subject of the marriage relations, there are some marked exceptions. The State of South Carolina *never granted a divorce*. The Roman Catholic churches discountenance them. Indeed, there is no country where divorce is treated so lightly and the marriage bond is broken for so light a cause as in some of our Western States. In some counties of Ohio, where Catholics are in large numbers, the divorces are in the least proportion, while in some five American counties the proportion is the greatest. In 13 counties of the northeastern quarter of the State, containing 410,000 inhabitants, there were 208 divorces, being one-fourth of the whole number. This can hardly be from the better administration of the law, since only those

can be divorced who voluntarily apply for it. The reason can only be conjectured; but, if this class of statistics be continued through some years, the prime cause of such inequalities will be discovered."

The same facts remain this year (See Table 26). In 20 counties lying in the north side of the State, there have been 387 divorces, being more than two-fifths of the whole number in the State. Society cannot long exist in a healthy state where marriage is not regarded as a sacred obligation, and the disregard of this obligation is as strongly marked in statistics as in the morals of society.

In addition the particular table (No. 26) by counties, I give the the following general table of the number of petitions, number granted, number dismissed, number pending, and for what *cause* in each case. It will be seen that, of 1,441 petitions, only 246 have been dismissed, and that 220 are still pending.

TABLE 15.—*Of petitions for divorce throughout the State during the year ending Julg 1st, 1867, and their result.*

Alleged causes of petitions for divorce.	No. of petitions.	No. granted.	No. dismissed.	No. still pending.
Adultery	481	317	80	84
Former wife living at time of second marriage	20	10	3	7
Cruelty	208	132	45	31
Absence and neglect	581	417	90	74
Intemperance	114	73	25	16
Impotency	5	1	2	2
Imprisonment in penitentiary	16	15	0	1
Fraud	16	10	1	5
Total	1441	975	246	220

SECTION III.—VIOLENT OR UNNATURAL DEATHS.—This class of deaths constitute a very interesting class of social statistics. It comprehends homicides, suicides, railroad accidents, casualties, &c. There are certain causes, in every community, however civilized, which occasion accidents as well as crimes. Apparently these are variable, inconstant, and governed by no law. But, statistics have proved, that though there be no law for particular cases, there is a *law of averages*—which make the same proportions almost exactly for each year. This need not surprise us, when we reflect that there are certain general causes at work to produce general results. If we could shut up effectually all the drinking houses, we should stop half the crimes of violence in this State. This fact we know by the disclosures made at criminal trials, of the manner and causes of crimes.

committed. I have given tables of crimes of violence annually since I entered on the duties of my office. I give here the general results. The following is the number and classification of deaths by violence, for the year ending July 1st, 1867 : (Table 27.)

Homicides	107
Suicides	84
Casualties	525
Total.....	716

This is a larger number than I have returned in any one year ; but the increase is rather apparent than real, because I have obtained this year more accurate and reliable accounts, by getting the returns from the clerks as well as the coroners. In most of the counties, the coroner's office seems to be considered unimportant, and half the inquests are made by justices of the peace and returned to the clerk's office.

The following is a return of Violent Deaths for ten successive years :

	Homi- cides.	Suicides	Casual- ties.	Totals.
1858.....	65	70	310	445
1859.....	48	87	309	444
1860.....	77	85	359	521
1861.....	72	118	496	586
1862.....	57	95	441	593
1863.....	102	62	435	599
1864.....	97	65	333	495
1865.....	91	61	358	510
1866.....	92	87	411	590
1867.....	107	84	525	716
Ten years, totals.....	808	814	3,977	5,499

It will be observed that the proportions remain very nearly the same, although there is some variation in each particular year.

They are very nearly as follows :

Homicides	15 per cent.
Suicides	15 "
Casualties	70 "

Among the casualties, a large number, probably one-third, are from *railroad accidents*. Of these, much the largest part are the employes of the road, who are in greater danger than others. Of the residue, the majority are persons who are getting on the cars in motion or crossing the track. Another large part of the casualties are the deaths from *drowning*. Our immense coast of rivers and lake causes great danger of drowning to careless persons. One cause of the homicides is *infanticide*, which has increased with the increasing population and the vices of civilization.

SECTION IV.—CRIMES, PUNISHMENT AND COST.—It is proper to say, under this head, that the law in relation to Criminal Statistics, passed at the last session of the Legislature, imposed upon the Commissioner of Statistics and the county clerk, a series of investigations and labors, which were equal to that required for all other statistics in his report. The tables, eight in number, will be found in the Appendix numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, including the generalized table in this section, embracing an immense number of particulars. Unwilling to neglect this duty, (though practically uncompensated for it) I prepared blanks for the county clerks containing forms for the return of all the numerous items required by the law. Fortunately the county clerks have been careful to return these statistics in full; and I am thus enabled to present in this report a more full, complete, and satisfactory view of the Criminal Statistics of this State than can be had of any State in this country, or probably of any in the world. I cannot here comment upon all the facts produced, but will give the substance of the tables and the deductions which may be drawn from them.

The following table is a RECAPITULATION and classification of the general results of the tables, without reference to the several counties, or the particular forms of crime, viz:

TABLE 16.—A recapitulation of tables, containing the criminal statistics of Ohio for the year ending July 1, 1867.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Number of persons prosecuted during the year.	RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS.										Number of crimes probably committed under the influence of liquor.	Number of indictments pending July 1, 1866.	Number of indictments found during the year.	Number of cases wherein defendant's counsel was paid by the county in each class of crime.	Average allowance under each class to defendant's counsel.
		Execution.	Imprisonment in Penitentiary.	Imprisonment in county jail.	Fined.	Aquitted.	Nolle prosequi.	Failure to arrest.	Escape.	Death previous to termination of prosecution.	Still pending.					
Crimes against the person.....	1051	6	54	101	338	80	284	101	24	3	341	264	451	745	63	41.13
Crimes against property	1558	....	332	178	122	128	402	145	80	6	487	116	561	1099	311	25.55
Statutory offenses	2654	....	8	71	1023	115	1048	171	11	2	475	199	1189	2085	16	24.67
Total	5263	6	444	350	1483	323	1734	417	115	11	1303	579	2201	3929	390	28.03

In my last report I gave the following table of results, since the year before the war. The following is the general table of results, in regard to crimes and offenses against statute law, viz :

Number of indictments.....	5,453
Crimes against the person.....	769
Crimes against property.....	1,155
Statutory offenses.....	3,436
Convictions of crime.....	2,570

In regard to crimes and offenses, I present the following comparative table for the last six years, viz :

YEAR.	Indictments.	Against the person.	Against property.	Convictions.
1861	2,827	724	597	1,374
1862	2,407	606	671	1,124
1863	2,443	780	704	914
1864	2,859	868	656	1,157
1865	2,811	621	607	1,025
1866	5,453	769	1,155	2,570

Here is certainly a very extraordinary result ; that the number of indictments, taking the average of the previous five years, has doubled ; and, that the number of convictions is doubled also. This startles us ; but, when we come to look into the details, we find there is a very small increase of what may be called strictly *crimes*, which, in the general acceptation of the word, must be crimes against either person or property. Comparing the results of 1863 and 1866 together, (1863 having furnished larger numbers since 1860), we have this result :

YEAR.	Indictments.	Against the person.	Against property	Statutory offenses.	Convictions
1863.....	2,443	780	704	1,506	914
1866.....	5,453	769	1,153	3,531	2,570

We find, as the result of this comparison, that crimes against the *person* is really 11 *less* in 1863, than in 1866 ; and that crimes against *property* (mostly stealing) are increased only 449 ; but, that statutory offenses have increased more than *two thousand*. This leads us to inquire *what* these statutory offenses are ? We find, by an inspection of the returns, that they are nearly all *liquor cases* ; that is, indictments for selling liquor unlawfully, harboring drunken persons, selling to minors, &c. The indictments for these offenses are numerous, and we ought to be glad to know, as the tables prove, that the convictions are numerous also. The table of crimes, if examined, will show some curious results ; and prove, that if the war did not lead to an increase in crimes of violence, the return of the soldiers has led to an increase of intemperance.

The statutory offenses against the liquor laws and the gambling acts, is greatly increased. This, however, is evidently not a test of crime. I have, therefore, classified what are commonly understood as *crimes*, in the two classes of "*against the person*" and "*against property*." These continue, in a remarkable *uniformity of ratios*, from year to year. This must be the case while the *moral conditions* of society and the *acts of civilization* remain the same. If we could change the *moral conditions*, (or, for example, abolish *intemperance*), we should greatly diminish the number of crimes, as evidently appears from the table which I present. But moral changes cannot be made suddenly. Hence it is that the statistics of crime present nearly the same results from year to year. This uniformity appears, at first, astonishing and unaccountable. But it is sufficiently accounted for, by the fact that society changes but slightly from year to year, and the moral causes of crime remains the same. The following are the *proportions* of the whole number of crimes against the *person* and against *property*, to the population of the State, for a series of years :

	Against person.	Against property.
In 1861.....	1 in 3,232	1 in 4,000
In 1864.....	1 in 2,842	1 in 3,780
In 1867.....	1 in 3,450	1 in 2,360
Average	1 in 3,180	1 in 3,380

Here it is evident that these classes of crime vary but slightly from a general average, and but slightly from one another. The number of crimes against property, such as larceny, robbery, forgery, &c., &c., but slightly exceed those against the person. The reason of this is that among the crimes of violence are all the numerous class of assaults and batteries, which are quite common.

From Table 17 it will be seen that the number of each crime, by violence, prosecuted, were as follows, viz. :

Murder in the first degree	43
Murder in the second degree.....	36
Manslaughter	37
Rape	36
Assault with intent to kill.....	118
Assault with intent to maim.....	44
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	35
Assault with intent to rob	12
Assault and battery	680
Abduction	6
Causing abortion.....	4
Total	1051
Number of punishments.....	499

Of the punishments the results were :

Executed	6
Imprisoned in the penitentiary	54
Imprisoned in county jail	101
Fined	338

Many of the minor forms of assault and battery are punished with only a fine.

From Table 18 it will be seen that the whole number of indictments for crimes against property were—

For the statistical year	1,099
The number of persons prosecuted for the same.....	1,558
The number of punishments were.....	682
Of the number of punishments, there were sent to the penitentiary.....	382
“ “ “ there were sent to county jail.....	178
“ “ “ there were fined.....	122

The convictions were for the following crimes, viz.:

Arson and attempts at arson	9
Robbery	18
Burglary and housebreaking.....	141
Grand larceny	210
Petit larceny.....	196
Horse stealing	57
Obtaining money under false pretences	7
Receiving or concealing stolen property.....	11
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeits.....	2
Forgery and uttering forgeries.....	15
Malicious destruction of property.....	16
The whole number of persons prosecuted for statutory offences (Table 19).....	2,654
The number of punishments were	1,102

The punishments were for the following offences, viz.:

Perjury	1
Riot.....	27
Bigamy	6
Seduction	1
Illegal voting and permitting it.....	2
Offenses against the Liquor Law.....	917
Offenses against the Gambling Law.....	66
Other offenses.....	78
Keeping houses of ill fame.	4

We may now notice the *acquittals* in cases actually tried; there were—

For crimes against the person, acquitted	80
For crimes against property, acquitted.....	128
For statutory offences, acquitted.....	115

Nolle prosequi was entered in the following classes:

Cases against the person.....	284
Cases against property.....	402
Cases against statutes	1,048

In addition to these three were 417 non-arrests, and 115 escapes, and 11 deaths. It will be noticed that the number of *nolle prosequis* is five-fold the number of acquittals, and that the whole number of convictions and acquittals is less than half the number of prosecutions.

It will be observed (in Table 21) that there is an apparent difference between the number of persons prosecuted and the results of prosecution, and between the number of convictions and the number of punishments. This is explained by the fact that, in some cases, several persons were included in one indictment, and that in others, a number of indictments were found against the same person. So, also, persons were both fined and imprisoned for the same offence. In some cases persons were

indicted for one offence and convicted of another, as in cases of grand and petit larceny. The condensed table I have given on a former page shows all the results and the discrepancies.

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR ON CRIME.—It is obviously impossible to get this fact, except in cases where it is obvious and palpable. From the returns in previous reports, and from observation, I suppose that the known cases of crime committed under the influence of liquor are not more than half the whole number. However that may be, I can here state only the cases actually returned, and they are more or less erroneous. The influence of liquor is most obvious in crimes of *violence*, a large part of which are the direct consequence of intoxication. The crimes *against the person* are thus stated :

Cases prosecuted	1,051
Number of convictions	433
Number under influence of liquor.....	264

If the last number refers to the convictions, it is more than one half; if to the cases prosecuted, it is one fourth. Looking to the various facts contained in my report, I should think one half the crimes of violence were committed under the influence of liquor. It is otherwise with crimes against property. To steal, rob and forge requires care and deliberation. It is rather the exercise of cunning than of passion. Hence, few crimes of this kind are committed under the influence of liquor. The crimes of this character were :

Cases prosecuted.....	1,558
Number of convictions.....	633
Number under the influence of liquor	116

The number of persons under the influence of liquor in the commission of crimes against property is not more than ten per cent. of the whole number. In the case of statutory offences, it is but little larger. Of the whole number of offences reported, about 600 are reported under the influence of liquor; but I do not know whether this refers only to the convictions or the whole number prosecuted—I presume to the number of *convictions*, because it is only at the trial that the facts can be ascertained, although the *data* are yet uncertain; yet I should think the proportion of crimes committed under the influence of liquor was, in the aggregate, fully 30 per cent. Perhaps they would appear larger if we could get at all the facts; but much of the influence of crime is secret, and the real causes conjectured. Of this, however, we may be perfectly assured, that there are two great *causes* of crime, far more influential than all others, viz.—*defective education* and *intemperance*. To these causes may be attributed four fifths of all crime. The want of religious education leaves the mind without the restraints of conscience, and intemperance excites the passions to violence. The statistics of trials and the records of penitentiaries and jails, all concur in this fact; and the history of human degradation is the history of human ignorance and intemperance.

OF COSTS AND EXPENSES OF TRIALS.—The costs and expenses of criminal trials are of several kinds ; in addition to the costs of the courts, or judicial machinery, the State is, in criminal trials, the prosecutor, and, therefore, bears the expenses of one party to the suit. Then, if the defendant has no counsel, and cannot afford to employ one, the court appoints counsel for him, whose fees are paid by the county. Again, a certain amount of costs are taxed to the defendant, which in many cases is not paid. These several classes of costs are thus given in Tables 23, 17, 18, 19.

Amount of costs.....	\$111,760
Amount of costs taxed to defendant.....	54,260
Amount of costs collected.....	24,088
Amount of tax paid by counties.....	10,931

It appears from the above table, that the costs paid by the State and counties together, amounts to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The attorney for the defendant was appointed by the court in 390 cases, and the average fees paid in all cases was \$28.03 ; but in crimes against the *person* it was \$41.13. This was owing to large fees paid in cases of murder and other high crimes.

OF FINES AND COLLECTIONS.—The fines collected in criminal cases were—

Whole amount assessed.....	\$49,056
Whole amount collected.....	25,467

In addition to the crimes enumerated in this report, all of which were indicted, there are in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other large towns, several thousand cases tried, and, in most instances, convicted, before the police courts, mayors, justices, etc., etc., for minor offenses, and for which no indictment and jury trials were had. The same is the case in other States, and in foreign countries. These are called “Police Offenses,” and are not put in the class of *crimes*, so understood. In former reports I have shown that the *proportion* is not quite so great as in the countries of Europe ; but quite great enough to make us understand that the depravity of man is neither caused nor prevented by political institutions, but is rather inherent in his constitution.

SECTION V.—JAILS, PRISONERS, AND COST.—Table 24 gives a view of the number of prisoners in jail, and their cost, by counties. The results were—

Whole number of prisoners during the year.....	6,640
Total cost.....	\$76,951
Average cost of each prisoner.....	\$12

A few of the prisoners remain in jail for several months, but most of them for not more than thirty days—many of them not over ten, and some only a day or two, being arrested on some charge and then released.

The largest number of prisoners are, of course, in counties with populous towns; such as the following:

Hamilton	1,319
Cuyahoga	492
Montgomery	735
Franklin	205
Lucas	316
Licking	342

These six counties contain half the jail prisoners in the State.

This is the first year in which I have been able to procure this class of statistics in full, and only now by the most strenuous exertions. The table here presented is full, and will serve as the means of comparison in future years.

SECTION VI.—CIVIL SUITS AND JUDGMENTS.—Table 23 gives a view of the number of civil suits, and the amount of money judgments rendered on them. The results are—

Number of civil suits	12,216
Total amount of money adjudged due	\$5,268,238
Average amount of each judgment	431

The number of suits and judgments in former years will be seen in the following extracts from my report of 1864:

	Suits.	Judgments.
In 1857	29,720	17,500
1858 .....	.....	13,080
1859 .....	.....	17,054
1860	25,147	19,938
1861	22,604	19,222
1862	21,183	18,187
1863	13,346	10,912

Since 1860 both suits and judgments have diminished nearly one-half; and the declension since July, 1861, amounts to 40 per cent. in suits at law, and in judgments to 45 per cent. No doubt the great commercial convulsion of 1857–8 increased the suits very largely at that time; but the largest part of the decrease we now see is due to the process constantly going on, of getting out of debt.

It will be seen above that the suits and judgments of 1864 are less than those of 1863, and less than one-half those of 1860. This, at least, may be deemed a very beneficial effect of the war.

It will be seen that the number of suits in 1867 were still less; so that the process of litigation for the collection of debts is diminishing. On the other hand, it will be seen by the table of mortgages, that the mortgage debt has greatly increased. The diminution of judgments shows the greater solvency of the community, and the increase of mortgages shows the *greater* activity of business.

SECTION VII.—NEW STRUCTURES.—This is a very interesting table, showing, *proportionally*, though not numerically exact, the increase in the number of families, and consequently the increase of population. About three-fourths of new structures are dwelling houses. some of these are, of course, built in place of old houses, but half the whole number of new structures are new houses for new families.

The number and value of new structures for the last year, are as follows, viz :

	Number.	Value.
Dwellings, hotels, &c	12,259	\$7,839,727
Barns and stables	2,388	663,278
Mills, factories, &c., &c	322	687,760
Stores, warehouses, &c., &c	382	575,298
Totals	15,351	\$9,760,060
Average value of dwelling houses		\$640 00
Average value of barns		300 00
Average value of factories.....		2,200 00
Average value of stores, &c		1,500 00

The greatest number of stores, ware-houses, &c., are built in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and large towns. This class of buildings has greatly increased in the last half dozen years. Notwithstanding the apparent dullness of trade, the magnitude of commercial transactions has increased.

The following is a table of new structures for a series of years, viz :

In 1858, new structures.....	10,458
1859, "	7,812
1860, "	8,100
1861, "	9,813
1862, "	8,031
1863, "	6,278
1864, "	6,692
1865, "	6,397
1866, "	11,069
1867, "	15,351

It will be seen that in 1865 the number of new structures, reached the highest number built prior to the war, viz., in 1858. In 1867 the number surpassed the highest number previous to the war, *full fifty per cent*.

In order to show the increase of values, I give the following comparative amounts :

In 1858.....	\$5,012,054
1860.....	3,685,513
1864.....	4,132,836
1867.....	9,766,060
Average value in 1858.....	\$500 00
Average value in 1860.....	460 00
Average value in 1864.....	620 00
Average value in 1867.....	630 00

There is a general improvement in the style of architecture, and a great increase in the costly and elegant structures of the cities. Of

course, a large number of barns and cabins, erected in the new parts of the State, reduce the general average value very much, but if these were deducted, the average value of the remainder is very much increased.

The following is a table of the number of new structures in the counties containing large towns, for the last three years :

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Hamilton	549	867	1,372
Cuyahoga	558	1,075	1,747
Franklin	272	337	397
Montgomery	240	371	486
Lucas	227	467	436
Muskingum	60	120	152
Clark	115	155	212
Ross	52	63	66
Scioto	27	51	111
Stark	159	250	258
Richland	68	124	203
Jefferson	52	85	120

Aggregating each county, we have their growth for three years, as follows :

Cuyahoga	3,380	new structures.
Hamilton	2,788	"
Lucas	1,130	"
Montgomery	1,097	"
Franklin	1,006	"
Stark	667	"
Clark	482	"
Richland	395	"
Muskingum	332	"
Jefferson	257	"
Scioto	189	"
Ross	181	"

The *average* population of *large* towns to all structures of all kinds is seven to one. This gives the following increase of population in *three years* to each of the above counties, viz :

Cuyahoga	23,660
Hamilton	19,516
Lucas	7,910
Montgomery	7,679
Franklin	7,042
Stark	4,669
Clark	3,364
Richland	2,765
Muskingum	2,324
Jefferson	1,799
Scioto	1,323
Ross	1,267

Some of these counties, however, have not increased near as fast as some others, which are almost entirely rural, for example :

	Three years. New structures.	Increase of population.
Ashtabula	492	3,444
Mahoning	395	2,765
Trumbull	716	5,012
Summit	939	6,573

The counties of Summit and Trumbull have increased more than any, except those having the large cities. This is due to the influence of coal and iron mines, and the opening of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. *Thirty-three thousand new structures* having been erected in the last three years, indicating an increase of two hundred thousand (200,000) inhabitants. Probably the State has increased in population, since the census of 1860, about three hundred thousand (300,000), which is not more than *two per cent.* per annum. The ratio, however, will give an aggregate of three millions in 1870. Considering that four years of this decennial period were years of war, and that the three coming years will probably be years of peace, the population of the State will probably come fully up to my estimate.

Immigration still comes into this State ; but, on the other hand, quite as many go out, so that the State does not now grow faster than the material increase would cause. If, however, as will probably be the case, our coal and iron mines should be more developed and manufactories grow up, this State will increase with greater rapidity, as Pennsylvania under similar circumstances has done. The development of her coal and iron mines has added half a million to the population of Pennsylvania.

TURNPIKES AND PLANK ROADS.—I sent out circulars to the county commissioners to ascertain the number and length of turnpikes and plank roads. The results are given for each county in Table 32, and are, in the aggregate, as follows :

Number of turnpikes.....	238
Miles in length	2,289
Number of plank roads.....	12
Length of roads	250

It seems that the average length of turnpikes is only ten miles in each county, though the whole length is sometimes fifty or sixty miles. More than half of all the turnpikes and plank roads are more than half in length within the Miami country.

SECTION VIII—PAUPERISM.—In all but about a dozen counties there are infirmaries, which have proved very useful institutions, systematizing the method of supporting paupers, and considerably reducing the cost. In all the counties, however, there are poor supported by the township trustees—generally such as need only temporary relief. What are called “out-door poor,” are found chiefly in the great towns. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other large towns, the number of out-door poor exceed fifteen thousand (15,000), and the whole number of those who may properly be called paupers in the State of Ohio, is rather more than twenty thousand (20,000). The following is the number of regular paupers, as returned by the county auditors :

Number of paupers in the county infirmaries.....	4,411
Number of paupers otherwise supported by county.....	1,134
Whole number of county paupers.....	5,445

The number returned in several years past contained in my reports, were :

In 1863.....	5,511
1864.....	4,700
1865.....	4,468
1866.....	6,037
1867.....	5,445

This shows that the number of *permanent* paupers in this State remains very nearly the same. As these are nearly all those who are disabled by age or disease, it is probable the number will increase but slowly. The “out-door” poor in our large towns is, however, a variable quantity. The average cost of paupers in the infirmary is about \$80.00; but this is a saving of at least half, on account of the infirmary farms. The whole cost of county paupers is, in round numbers, half a million of dollars. But this is entirely independent of numerous public charities, and of the out-door poor; so that if we include *all* that is expended in public charities, it must amount to a million and a half of dollars.

With this section I close this report, which contains some new things, and one fact of great and curious interest,—that *all* the elements of life, industry, commerce and domestic relations, both the evil and the good, are enlarging. Society is, therefore, advancing. It is not, as some suppose, dull or lethargic. Population is increasing, industry increasing, commerce increasing, wealth increasing, and society enlarging and developing in all its elements. If this be prosperity, it certainly exists, and leaves no ground for complaints of either social or financial depression.

TABLE 4.—Summary of Meteorological Observations for Urbana, Ohio. Latitude 40°, 6', N.; Longitude, 83°, 43', W. By M. G. Williams. Times of observation, 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.,

MONTH.	BAROMETER, CORRECTED.					THERMOMETER, FAHR.							COLDEST DAYS.		WARMEST DAYS.	
	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Range.	Mean.	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Range.	Mean minimum.	Mean maximum.	Monthly mean.	Date.	Temperature.
December, 1866.	28.15	23	29.22	14	1.07	28.882	—	9	30	51	7	60	22.87	31.42	26.47	28 54 days
January, 1867.	.18	20	.26	18	1.08	.831	—15	30	46	31	61	11.90	25.00	17.89	5 32½	"
February, 1867.	.04	2	.52	10	1.48	.845	—10	10	58	13	68	26.69	40.36	34.34	10 5	"
March, 1867.	.40	1	.27	15	.87	.875	0	18	57	1	57	26.29	36.87	31.68	14 11	"
April, 1867.	.29	22	.12	18	.83	.783	26	12	76	19 & 20	50	41.40	58.97	51.17	5 35½	"
May, 1867.	.28	21	.09	18	.81	.754	33	3	82	28	49	46.22	62.10	55.37	7 42	"
June, 1867.	.46	2	.05	19	.59	.828	52	19	90	30	38	61.07	82.07	73.25	3 62½	"
July, 1867.	.66	3	.02	14	.36	.861	50	10 & 17	94	1	44	61.93	82.58	73.89	30 66	"
August, 1867.	.66	13	.16	30	.44	.874	44	30	93	8 & 18	49	60.10	83.03	73.08	30 58½	"
September, 1867.	.72	29	.16	23	.44	.951	39	30	91	19	52	55.10	79.79	68.10	30 49½	"
October, 1867.	.40	10	.33	23	.93	.954	29	24	80	18 & 19	51	46.74	63.67	54.70	30 39½	"
November, 1867	.22	29	.31	5	1.09	.875	8	30	71	2	63	39.40	52.23	45.11	30 10½	"
Means.....	28.371	.....	29.204	.....	.....	28.859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*50.42	.....	.....

* Mean for the year.

TABLE 4.—Continued.

MONTH.	CLOUDS.										WINDS.								RAIN, SNOW, ETC.					
	Mean degree.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Clear.	Mean force.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Cold.	Quantity of snow.	Quantity of water.	No. days rain and snow.	Thunder.
December, 1866.....	7.56	1	0	3	0	4	6	16	0	1	2.32	1	0	4	1	6	6	12	0	1	4.12	2.11	16	0
January, 1867.....	7.08	2	0	1	1	0	6	14	6	1	1.72	0	0	2	1	4	10	8	6	0	16.36	1.59	20	0
February, 1867.....	6.59	2	2	0	1	0	7	11	3	2	2.12	3	1	0	2	4	7	8	3	0	14.04	3.85	12	0
March, 1867.....	7.44	1	1	3	0	1	7	7	6	1	1.43	1	3	5	1	2	5	7	7	0	12.20	3.08	17	0
April, 1867.....	6.01	1	0	1	0	2	5	15	3	3	1.94	1	0	0	5	1	7	11	5	0	.41	3.84	13	2
May, 1867.....	6.13	2	0	0	2	2	8	10	6	1	2.06	1	0	1	4	2	7	9	7	0	.00	2.27	16	4
June, 1867.....	3.39	2	1	3	1	2	7	8	3	3	1.42	2	2	2	6	6	5	6	1	0	.00	4.08	8	4
July, 1867.....	4.07	6	0	1	0	4	5	7	7	1	1.48	5	1	2	1	4	8	3	6	1	.00	2.87	11	6
August, 1867.....	3.41	2	1	2	3	1	3	10	8	1	.95	2	0	5	3	2	3	6	9	1	.00	2.08	10	7
September, 1867.....	2.57	3	0	0	0	2	4	12	1	8	1.54	4	3	0	2	4	5	8	3	1	.00	.32	5	1
October, 1867.....	4.56	1	1	2	2	0	5	10	5	5	1.34	3	1	2	2	1	8	7	6	1	.00	2.01	10	3
November, 1867.....	5.76	0	0	0	1	1	7	11	5	5	2.08	0	0	1	1	1	11	9	4	3	1.50	2.14	8	1
Means	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sums .....	.....	23	6	16	11	19	70	135	53	32	.....	23	11	24	29	37	82	94	57	8	48.64	30.24	144	28

TABLE 5.—*Abstract of Meteorological Records kept at Woodward High School, during the year 1867. By Geo. W. Harper, A. M.*

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.							BAROMETER.			RAIN & SNOW.			WEATHER.			WINDS.								Remarks.		
	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Range.	Greatest daily variation.	Least daily variation.	Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean of coldest day.	Mean temperature of month.	Maximum height.	Minimum height.	Mean height.	Depth of unmelted snow.	Rain and melted snow.	No. days rain.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	N.	N. E.	N. W.	E.	S.	S. E.	S. W.		W.	
1867.	53	154	27	3	48	1	23	29.73	28.37	29.20	12.1	1.41	7	2	17	12	Variable.	12	1	1	2	6	3	0	3	[snow 9.8 in.	
January....	59	261	32	3	53	6	39.7	29.88	28.46	29.20	3.	3.56	8	5	13	10		10	4	0	0	5	8	2	7	Very low barom.; 19th and 20th	
February....	59	851	24	3	55	16	36	29.65	28.74	29.22	4.8	2.71	11	1	21	9		9	8	2	1	7	3	1	0		
March.....	76	3640	23	4	66	38	54.4	29.45	28.70	29.145	....	2.74	10	4	11	15		15	8	7	0	1	7	1	3	Frost on morn. 25th.
April.....	80	3941	22	5	71	42	58	29.44	28.64	29.096	....	3.80	13	3	10	18		18	3	1	2	7	3	1	3	Frost on morn. 24th.
May	88	6028	20	7	80	67	74	29.39	28.81	29.16	....	3.725	10	11	2	17		17	9	1	2	6	4	1	3	[of rain.
June	95	6233	23	4	86	68	76.4	29.37	28.91	29.17	....	1.60	7	7	5	19		19	3	1	2	6	4	2	7	Less than half the usual amount
July	93	5835	24	6	85	64	76	29.42	28.95	29.198	....	1.58	7	10	4	17		17	10	6	2	3	3	1	4	Continued drouth.
August.....	93	4350	32	7	82	52	70.5	29.49	28.63	29.255	....	.47	5	15	2	3		3	14	1	0	3	8	1	3	Very dry.
September..	80	3545	31	2	68	38	55	29.68	28.76	29.28	....	2.05	7	10	10	11		11	9	0	0	4	8	1	4	
October	65	1352	28	0	58	15	45	29.68	28.83	29.266	....	2.20	6	9	8	9		9	5	0	0	4	8	1	4	
November ..	58	1048	20	2	54	19	32.8	29.71	28.63	29.229	7.	3.07	14	2	18	11		11	3	2	0	9	5	0	4		
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.4	—	—	—	26.9	28.915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

OBSERVATIONS.—The temperature of January was over nine degrees below the general average for January at this place. There was a hail storm on the afternoon of May 13th, during which hail stones fell more than an inch in circumference. The depth of snow is excelled only by that of 1863. The average amount of rain fall for Cincinnati is about 40 inches, while the past year the whole amount was less than 29 inches; making the dryest year, with but one exception, I have ever recorded. The most prevalent winds were from the North and West.

TABLE 6.—*Abstract from a Meteorological Journal kept at Marietta, Ohio, during the year 1867, by George O. Hildreth, M.D.*

A table of monthly mean temperature, and amount of rain and melted snow.

MONTHS.	Mean temperature.	Rain and melted snow.
	Degrees.	Inches.
1867—January	20.70	2.980
February	38.16	5.272
March	36.60	5.858
April	52.60	2.498
May	54.83	6.042
June	70.27	2.740
July	71.81	5.048
August	71.02	4.060
September	67.16	0.602
October	52.68	4.470
November	42.77	1.941
December	31.74	5.195
Mean of year.....	50.86	*46.706

* Amount of rain for the year.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest, July 1st, 3d, 92°; Aug. 13th, 92°; Sept. 17th, 19th, 20th, 94°.
Lowest, January 3d, 3°; 23d 8°; 30th, 12°.

FROST.

Latest frost in spring, May 18th. First frost in autumn, October 1st.
Severe.

RAIN.

Greatest fall of rain, May 25th, 26th, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; August 1st, 2 inches;
October 28th, 29th, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

During the month of September, rain fell on three days only: on the
10th, 20th, 21st—6-10th of an inch in all.

The Ohio river was at its lowest stage, October 12th—but 15 inches in
the channel opposite Marietta.

TABLE 7.—Abstract from *Meteorological Journal for the year ending December 31, 1867, kept at Kelley's Island, O., by Geo. C. Huntington*. Latitude 41°, 35', 44', N.; Longitude 82°, 42', 32', W.; high above tide water, 687 feet; above the level of Lake Erie, 22 feet.

	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.						Relative humidity or percentage of moisture, 100 being saturation.	Amount of snow in inches.	Water from melted snow in inches and hundredths.	Cloudiness in tenths.
	Mean atmospheric pressure corrected for temperature.	Maximum corrected for temperature.	Minimum corrected for temperature.	Extreme range for month.	Mean temperature at 7 A. M.	Mean temperature at 2 P. M.	Mean temperature at 9 P. M.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Mean temperature for month.	Extreme range for month.			
	In.	In.	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	In.	tenths.
1867—January.....	29.297	29.702	28.709	0.993	16.53	24.71	20.84	44	—2	20.70	46	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.46	7.4
February.....	29.337	30.000	28.531	1.469	29.46	36.78	32.18	52	3	32.80	49	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42	6.65
March.....	29.353	29.787	28.776	1.011	28.16	34.74	30.51	54	9	31.14	45	12	1.98	6.88
April.....	29.224	29.584	28.689	0.895	44.10	52.17	44.90	69	32	47.06	37	.....	3.27	5.37
May.....	29.174	29.615	28.679	0.936	49.55	56.64	51.13	66	37	52.44	29	.....	5.08	6.18
June.....	29.227	29.405	28.849	0.616	69.60	78.07	69.50	88	58	72.39	30	.....	1.19	4.23
July.....	29.245	29.436	29.009	0.427	72.10	78.74	71.22	89	61	74.02	28	.....	3.63	4.38
August.....	29.249	29.436	29.038	0.398	71.77	80.48	72.51	89	57	74.92	32	.....	0.14	3.29
September.....	29.348	29.591	29.061	0.530	64.23	71.93	64.30	89	47	66.82	42	.....	0.84	3.38
October.....	29.338	29.726	28.793	0.963	53.09	61.53	55.35	78	38	56.65	40	.....	1.68	4.91
November.....	29.274	29.641	28.699	0.942	42.30	48.17	44.30	66	17	44.92	49	.....	1.31	5.21
December.....	29.326	29.842	28.688	1.154	27.32	31.00	28.45	51	9	28.92	42	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.33	8.03
										50.23			26.33	

General Summary for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Mean atmospheric pressure for the year, corrected for temperature 29.283 inches.

It will be observed that the mean as given above, is a little less than the mean of the last eight years. This is owing to correction for temperature. This correction, which I have not heretofore made, would be as follows: Say—

Mean temperature of mercury in barometer tube.....	56.77 deg.
Mean reading of barometer for 8 years.....	29.351 in.
The correction for temperature would be .....	.073—29.278 in.,
Or a difference of only five thousandths of an inch.	

This would certainly seem to show a very close approximation to the true mean height of the barometer at this point.

Mean temperature at 7 o'clock A. M.....	47.35 degrees.
“ 2 “ P.M.....	54.58 “
“ 9 “ “.....	48.76 “
“ for the year	50.23 “
Whole amount of snow in inches.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Whole amount of water from rain and melted snow	26.33 “
Mean humidity or per centage of saturation.....	83.3 “

It will be observed that I have added an extra column to my usual tables, showing the relative humidity of the atmosphere or per centage of moisture—100 being considered saturation. Many inquiries have been made as to the relative humidity of the atmosphere of the region of country bordering on the lakes, when compared with that lying inland. This can not be determined accurately without careful observations continued uninterruptedly for some years, without any break in the record,—and the sooner we begin to make such records, the sooner we shall understand some of the most striking and interesting peculiarities of our climate, and how far the water in the lake is chargeable with these peculiarities.

The drouth of the summer of 1867 has been the subject of unusual complaint. It may not accord with the opinions of some when we say that the aggregate amount of water from rain and melted snow was greater in 1867 than in 1860, when there was no very serious complaint of drouth. Such is the fact, nevertheless.

The whole amount of water from rain and snow in 1867 was	26.33 in.
In 1860 the whole amount from the same sources was	25.88 in.

.45

showing forty-five hundredths of an inch more during the year 1867 than in the year 1860, when the community did not consider themselves as entirely ruined by the drouth. The difference is very easily explained. In 1860 the deficiency occurred in the winter months, and after very copious rains in the autumn of 1859, whereas, in 1867 more than fifteen inches, or about three-fifths of the entire rainfall for the year, fell previous to the first of June, thus leaving the remaining seven months of the year with less than one half the usual average. Hence the complaint of drouth.

These facts show that so far as the agriculturist is concerned, it is not so much *the how much rain* falls as the *when* it falls, that particularly interests him. Too much rain at a season of the year when it can by no possibility do him any good, is no compensation for the deficiency at a time when the whole of his season's labor may depend upon a little seasonable rain.

GEO. C. HUNTINGTON.

KELLEY'S ISLAND, January 3, 1868.

TABLE 8.—*Meteorological Register for year ending November 30th, 1867. kept at Cleveland, Ohio, by G. A. Hyde; latitude 41°, 30'; longitude 81°, 42'. Height above the sea, 643 feet. Monthly mean from three daily observations.*

ANEROID BAROMETER—OBSERVATIONS REDUCED TO THE FREEZING POINT.

Month.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
December	29.223	29.201	29.226	29.217	29.690	28.570
January	29.176	29.150	29.167	29.164	29.570	28.670
February	29.209	29.189	29.219	29.205	29.830	28.500
March	29.247	29.222	29.222	29.231	29.580	28.720
April	29.032	29.035	29.032	29.033	29.470	28.670
May	29.109	29.125	29.123	29.119	29.540	28.690
June	29.209	29.177	29.189	29.191	29.390	28.850
July	29.204	29.196	29.185	29.195	29.380	28.970
August	29.215	29.193	29.200	29.203	29.380	29.000
September	29.284	29.268	29.280	29.277	29.520	29.040
October	29.261	29.232	29.255	29.249	29.620	28.750
November	29.184	29.155	29.186	29.175	29.520	28.680
For year	29.196	29.179	29.190	29.188	29.830	28.500

TEMPERATURE.

Month.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Degrees	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
December	22.84	32.51	27.45	27.60	58	3
January	16.50	25.87	19.81	20.72	49	0-5
February	30.37	39.79	33.64	34.60	60	2½
March	27.85	37.05	29.81	31.58	58	9
April	43.62	54.20	43.43	47.08	78	29
May	49.81	58.32	49.03	52.39	85	30½
June	68.67	77.68	66.77	71.04	94	54
July	68.48	79.13	66.84	71.48	91	54
August	66.73	78.27	68.36	71.12	91	51
September	59.92	70.22	60.85	63.66	88	39
October	48.43	60.60	51.64	53.55	80½	32
November	39.67	48.72	42.30	43.57	64	15
For year	45.24	55.20	46.66	49.03	94	0-5

TABLE 8—Continued.

RAIN AND SNOW.

Month.	Snow.	Rain and melted snow.
	Inches.	Inches.
December	11.7	2.63
January	22.7	2.34
February	17.8	3.15
March	16.4	2.73
April	1.6	3.21
May .....	....	5.02
June .....	....	1.81
July .....	....	2.72
August .....	....	0.88
September .....	....	1.38
October	0.5	3.56
November	3.3	2.87
For year	74.0	32.30

WINDS.

The relative value of each course of wind for each month is represented in hundredths,
and for the year in twelve-hundredths.

Month.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	S. W.	Prevailing wind.
December	0	3	3	13	32	16	25	8	Southerly.
January	4	1	4	20	25	8	33	5	Westerly.
February	5	17	4	15	23	7	17	12	Southerly.
March	12	14	10	8	15	13	10	18	N. Westerly.
April	13	13	6	14	28	8	9	9	Southerly.
May	16	11	5	6	14	18	19	13	Westerly.
June	11	9	4	5	41	8	18	4	Southerly.
July	10	13	1	15	38	7	3	13	Southerly.
August	19	10	1	10	33	4	12	11	Southerly.
September	21	14	2	7	42	2	6	6	Southerly.
October	10	6	0	11	37	11	13	12	Southerly.
November	7	0	0	3	40	20	17	13	Southerly.
For year	128	111	40	127	368	120	182	124	Southerly.

TABLE 9.—*Statement of Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat and Oats, raised in 1866.*

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BUCKWHEAT.		OATS.	
	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.
Adams	18,068	39,815	213	809	497	3,987	9,615	153,957
Allen	12,056	59,840	1,015	8,422	1,020	11,123	7,208	238,180
Ashland ...	16,867	125,053	1,504	17,217	1,234	19,896	13,033	464,284
Ashtabula..	4,948	64,594	348	3,984	580	7,545	9,705	281,299
Athens	9,734	19,144	197	1,102	1,287	15,905	4,731	85,148
Auglaize ...	10,318	40,862	803	4,504	1,116	12,522	8,260	265,943
Belmont ...	16,445	37,686	1,201	7,995	2,301	30,565	18,712	476,368
Brown	23,794	51,992	794	4,297	508	4,468	12,968	228,472
Butler	38,002	137,822	325	2,277	944	14,160	14,708	366,052
Carroll	7,701	25,976	2,687	20,891	2,314	34,461	10,756	319,823
Champaign.	30,995	238,831	509	5,699	713	10,027	17,042	278,840
Clarke	26,313	53,323	1,416	13,245	1,149	15,395	8,267	248,579
Clermont ..	16,361	41,227	821	5,500	724	8,645	13,953	242,041
Clinton	17,522	30,859	344	2,686	1,110	13,563	6,486	176,221
Columbiana	13,990	55,161	3,303	25,261	2,536	37,164	14,583	438,701
Coshocton..	15,026	32,560	2,702	18,206	3,249	46,683	9,942	264,955
Crawford ...	14,645	153,801	346	4,561	311	4,720	10,726	391,277
Cuyahoga ..	3,425	33,422	1,462	18,789	314	4,286	8,672	264,852
Darke	32,804	260,611	1,195	12,912	2,200	14,109	10,485	322,456
Defiance ...	11,645	33,495	98	897	1,147	13,049	5,720	185,270
Delaware ..	9,585	40,809	499	4,140	1,711	23,887	5,981	200,202
Erie	7,245	76,567	273	3,517	536	7,483	7,500	253,538
Fairfield ...	36,329	30,926	981	7,060	1,350	18,440	9,492	237,259
Fayette	4,838	6,687	954	7,179	631	10,189	3,467	74,320
Franklin ...	15,106	50,525	1,799	5,937	1,439	20,535	7,676	232,832
Fulton	8,970	43,554	80	686	1,541	26,034	5,442	190,714
Gallia	18,555	51,057	136	1,360	902	8,143	7,258	123,822
Geauga	2,202	23,835	225	2,360	194	2,323	5,581	181,333
Greene	26,166	47,947	516	5,005	1,530	12,625	7,076	198,010
Guernsey ...	8,099	11,470	2,082	10,043	2,291	26,346	9,784	244,797
Hamilton ..	9,170	37,720	649	5,428	849	11,278	11,068	203,766
Hancock ...	18,046	101,938	723	6,344	1,123	21,374	9,864	307,793
Hardin	8,872	43,896	427	2,671	553	3,627	5,613	150,640
Harrison ...	6,852	19,842	2,195	17,705	1,693	24,541	8,208	257,480
Henry	5,700	17,936	130	824	787	10,110	3,523	97,881
Highland ...	36,947	25,547	697	3,553	1,419	14,590	9,792	165,138
Hocking	10,798	8,787	849	4,775	3,320	56,949	4,669	88,692
Holmes	15,756	95,011	2,531	21,327	2,180	32,214	11,799	361,214
Huron	14,557	133,233	188	1,782	605	6,964	13,461	519,760
Jackson ...	10,051	20,646	154	603	580	6,241	5,726	90,794
Jefferson ..	9,909	35,830	1,591	12,820	1,108	14,717	9,402	302,661
Knox	15,403	43,438	3,393	27,991	4,009	43,687	10,741	318,826
Lake	3,378	41,555	146	2,007	202	3,002	3,300	109,262
Lawrence ..	5,874	26,753	38	374	155	1,630	4,864	87,229
Licking ...	15,793	25,932	3,927	27,554	2,930	44,274	10,455	306,465
Logan	19,610	132,396	458	4,375	1,106	13,170	7,119	239,223
Lorain	6,418	68,079	249	2,588	241	3,641	8,700	306,489
Lucas	3,708	18,746	98	807	1,218	15,978	3,594	116,279
Madison ...	2,695	5,076	664	4,398	823	8,479	2,065	61,533
Mahoning ...	6,880	35,642	996	7,105	1,080	10,725	10,688	315,043
Marion	10,545	84,468	171	1,659	305	3,738	6,870	223,459
Medina	8,774	51,694	1,135	13,045	461	6,074	11,641	388,644
Meigs	15,558	29,357	245	1,348	1,000	9,613	4,714	99,001
Mercer	15,094	81,037	749	6,065	801	10,277	8,660	256,958
Miami	36,610	306,027	517	6,563	471	6,824	10,893	361,629
Monroe* ...	13,990	106,101	1,661	15,567	476	4,291	10,417	197,149
Montgom'ry	36,565	148,450	808	7,617	735	8,001	13,570	397,271

TABLE 9.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BUCKWHEAT.		OATS.	
	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels.
Morgan	19,387	18,672	402	1,979	1,679	19,136	4,847	106,821
Morrow	6,538	39,296	1,226	10,878	1,379	19,547	8,848	250,364
Muskingum ..	21,714	18,881	1,339	5,954	5,893	28,875	8,850	205,614
Noble	11,906	12,794	438	2,910	1,341	14,172	8,432	200,829
Ottawa	1,800	13,116	73	720	266	3,989	1,959	62,604
Paulding ..	2,002	5,886	31	112	407	4,751	1,543	38,888
Perry	10,020	8,183	597	2,860	2,090	19,388	4,828	97,307
Pickaway ..	19,431	33,367	1,323	6,482	759	10,985	3,944	89,601
Pike	5,989	17,764	294	1,645	467	4,664	5,202	63,108
Portage	5,964	31,922	1,136	10,610	751	9,659	9,939	309,381
Preble	35,002	365,905	313	3,352	301	3,776	9,983	267,251
Putnam	6,774	35,512	515	3,895	597	6,443	3,925	109,131
Richland ..	23,356	170,984	2,571	29,818	1,832	25,092	18,169	652,909
Ross	26,519	42,402	1,260	11,018	717	14,942	5,292	87,531
Sandusky ..	14,323	103,105	223	2,442	417	5,796	10,114	323,991
Scioto	7,056	25,510	71	310	511	3,109	4,980	79,731
Seneca	26,992	185,344	434	4,296	520	6,388	16,995	528,693
Shelby	17,450	112,725	572	3,374	697	8,553	11,913	429,264
Stark	31,566	231,396	1,675	11,346	1,323	19,032	17,949	699,309
Summit ...	13,442	70,759	1,188	13,294	658	12,042	9,244	363,804
Trumbull ..	2,598	15,484	619	4,573	949	10,709	8,841	267,214
Tuscarawas.	20,303	75,887	2,527	18,536	2,697	37,591	15,816	496,367
Union	10,530	41,953	398	3,344	1,018	13,495	4,949	145,323
Van Wert..	6,974	38,507	1,126	8,199	736	8,255	3,619	86,605
Vinton	5,280	5,991	319	1,072	838	9,020	2,955	49,700
Warren	25,541	69,444	230	2,055	1,363	15,311	12,043	275,012
Washington	16,605	22,027	1,130	7,087	2,011	23,153	9,258	193,018
Wayne	27,131	160,363	1,170	11,575	1,263	16,906	18,662	724,725
Williams ..	15,979	59,124	84	709	1,486	25,356	7,068	259,449
Wood	5,493	34,044	210	1,712	1,083	15,034	8,187	225,986
Wyandot ..	10,562	93,812	236	2,740	324	3,859	5,607	160,220
Total	1,295,530	5,824,747	77,947	622,333	103,982	1,292,415	770,206	21,856,564

* Assessor's returns were burnt June 13th, 1867. The returns for last year are substituted.

TABLE 10 — *Statement of Corn, Barley, and Meadow raised in 1866.*

COUNTIES.	BARLEY		CORN.		MEADOW.	
	No. of acres.	No. of bushels.	No. of acres.	No. of bushels.	No. of acres.	No. tons hay.
Adams.....	308	1,949	33,532	907,670	8,232	4,920
Allen	491	8,658	25,787	804,739	10,621	12,441
Ashland	764	15,844	19,159	705,311	20,167	28,909
Ashtabula	125	3,778	9,689	357,541	47,876	52,938
Athens	10	114	20,602	800,817	13,843	15,416
Anglaize.....	1,915	12,694	20,320	629,579	7,689	8,290
Belmont	2,275	50,584	25,006	972,663	20,447	22,831
Brown	807	5,569	43,049	1,387,126	10,158	5,774
Bntler	13,411	136,009	62,667	2,657,621	9,101	5,258
Carroll	579	9,382	10,231	400,101	16,904	18,689
Champaign	864	8,197	35,475	1,413,767	13,073	13,767
Clarke	435	5,252	33,335	1,422,721	11,876	11,316
Clermont	486	5,284	34,850	1,220,802	17,522	10,147
Clinton	525	3,938	47,686	1,944,612	9,043	7,334
Columbiana.....	535	8,907	15,428	542,250	28,327	32,677
Coshocton	258	4,044	28,351	1,124,621	18,805	18,934
Crawford	913	16,170	19,606	538,518	17,213	25,562
Cuyahoga.....	213	4,503	9,240	301,342	38,299	45,900
Darke	3,526	36,093	38,987	1,397,968	8,863	8,880
Defiance	206	2,998	13,505	434,103	9,061	10,465
Delaware	643	9,565	29,764	1,237,308	23,000	26,197
Erie	2,115	34,461	15,889	394,801	14,147	21,692
Fairfield	1,190	15,194	43,445	1,829,905	11,886	10,780
Fayette	17	195	58,412	2,333,258	7,037	5,293
Franklin	1,036	21,443	60,416	2,629,153	15,227	14,910
Fulton.....	104	2,243	13,537	479,340	14,119	18,232
Gallia	1	25	23,678	652,965	7,809	7,768
Geauga	39	748	4,477	130,705	36,957	43,874
Greene	2,073	17,195	45,740	1,653,543	8,572	7,606
Guernsey	330	5,235	19,568	709,490	19,379	19,014
Hamilton	5,240	54,568	34,020	1,349,686	13,297	10,193
Hancock.....	581	8,235	28,716	803,552	16,409	22,196
Hardin	148	2,278	18,058	468,960	11,233	13,742
Harrison	293	6,512	13,161	539,400	18,824	21,733
Henry	140	1,809	10,442	308,886	5,692	7,196
Highland	312	1,492	65,899	1,929,205	17,537	7,658
Hocking	35	178	17,196	561,195	7,863	7,376
Holmes	846	12,670	18,100	594,600	11,956	15,528
Huron	1,266	25,720	23,177	652,362	34,571	48,474
Jackson	-----	-----	16,505	467,586	8,553	7,507
Jefferson.....	1,999	37,905	12,837	501,696	18,496	21,450
Knox	668	14,006	30,145	1,176,544	22,834	244,479
Lake	656	12,730	4,261	111,926	15,840	19,194
Lawrence.....	8	88	18,888	562,286	3,386	2,793
Licking	443	8,087	39,313	1,675,720	26,458	27,501
Logan	202	4,082	28,935	1,060,563	13,885	29,685
Lorain	982	19,873	13,064	438,583	38,841	54,963
Lucas	335	6,770	7,826	374,950	11,362	14,388
Madison	67	1,620	39,995	1,912,603	12,320	11,117
Mahoning.....	296	6,080	9,980	429,184	31,193	38,752
Marion	146	2,484	29,964	807,656	15,837	21,423
Medina	380	7,175	12,670	506,963	37,268	46,461
Meigs.....	50	537	16,699	537,468	10,160	11,495
Mercer	849	4,985	22,577	619,208	8,653	8,588
Miami	3,920	33,153	41,213	1,384,248	6,720	5,736
Monroe	289	3,987	19,537	497,444	1,946	11,801
Montgomery	4,531	36,896	36,932	1,561,834	9,281	7,652
Morgan	110	1,333	23,473	687,658	14,204	13,866

TABLE 10—Continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.		CORN.		MEADOW.	
	No. of acres.	No. of bushels.	No. of acres.	No. of bushels.	No. of acres.	No. tons hay.
Morrow	665	10,945	18,224	656,153	24,077	30,696
Muskingum	229	2,632	27,653	1,068,414	21,139	22,464
Noble	11	174	22,072	861,662	13,277	13,068
Ottawa	408	8,006	4,838	118,067	4,471	7,341
Paulding ..	98	986	5,829	171,763	3,252	4,128
Perry	254	3,262	18,597	669,556	13,567	13,352
Pickaway	225	3,020	72,295	3,154,778	6,839	4,739
Pike	35	528	22,929	644,157	3,748	2,196
Portage	842	19,550	9,810	456,667	41,208	48,754
Preble	2,387	28,939	37,107	1,273,286	5,051	3,197
Putnam	169	2,274	16,734	455,810	8,801	10,392
Richland	1,522	32,795	23,801	717,905	23,363	30,419
Ross	151	756	68,364	2,633,133	8,517	3,442
Sandusky	734	16,701	20,863	660,297	13,410	16,961
Scioto	307	4,147	23,197	796,797	5,559	4,672
Seneca	1,241	22,004	28,641	837,021	23,007	28,451
Shelby	987	7,370	27,681	741,781	8,387	3,727
Stark	7,125	174,378	23,209	928,713	25,632	34,100
Summit	2,441	56,457	11,462	686,276	23,976	33,043
Trumbull	21	219	9,721	441,510	48,461	57,881
Tuscarawas	1,223	22,958	27,281	744,005	20,452	24,559
Union	77	1,565	29,504	1,047,358	20,760	20,603
Van Wert	247	1,556	13,349	381,524	7,717	9,151
Vinton			12,662	387,005	7,416	6,307
Warren	7,006	71,326	45,964	1,694,808	9,638	9,363
Washington	21	135	24,703	823,971	16,900	16,502
Wayne	1,907	42,618	23,774	992,613	26,544	37,324
Williams	316	7,107	16,148	543,496	11,651	14,390
Wood	858	16,192	21,843	612,248	14,145	19,781
Wyandot	2,182	33,841	25,744	649,240	15,254	19,740
Totals	94,675	1,353,955	2,248,993	80,386,320	1,410,081	1,839,504

TABLE 11.—*Statement of Clover, Flax and Potatoes, raised in Ohio, for the year 1866.*

COUNTIES.	CLOVER.				FLAX.			POTATOES.	
	No. of acres.	Tons of hay.	No. bushels of seed.	Acres plowed under for manure.	No. of acres.	No. bushels of seed.	No. pounds of fibre.	No. of acres.	No. bushels.
Adams	9,340	785	953	525	55	333	1,774	460	35,659
Allen	4,013	3,753	250	196	1,072	8,902	1,559	428	21,470
Ashland	5,693	5,262	3,641	56	532	5,280	14,562	692	69,905
Ashtabula	303	415	35	39	64	596	18,953	2,066	214,737
Athens	441	341	50	69	29	199	3,973	849	86,234
Auglaize	1,628	1,433	615	896	851	6,085	1,393	577	13,254
Belmont	941	617	134	91	12	209	1,628	968	96,486
Brown	3,893	480	36	259	24	127	1,646	646	48,982
Butler	9,686	610	130	1,469	1,326	8,794	1	1,937	100,108
Carroll	1,016	781	261	29	69	632	5,380	315	31,334
Champaign	2,988	1,275	871	1,403	741	6,127	1,548	472	16,962
Clarke	2,352	352	525	305	1,551	13,004	28,565	822	29,633
Clermont	1,255	358	78	350	39	141	370	4,436	201,908
Clinton	684	177	93	71	857	7,458	2,243	535	23,179
Columbiana	2,211	2,386	27	43	593	4,886	61,590	945	93,587
Coshocton	756	430	317	45	29	207	2,145	668	55,954
Crawford	4,774	5,917	2,403	338	192	1,563	1,360	647	40,555
Cuyahoga	201	257	22	16	2	12	121	3,800	286,054
Darke	7,233	3,344	1,415	1,779	4,471	34,649	3,661	806	41,767
Defiance	2,722	2,936	670	383	129	867	1,128	749	53,589
Delaware	1,140	1,169	590	71	2,066	18,917	675,399	778	47,686
Erie	1,569	1,653	827	272	6	13	.....	1,768	140,336
Fairfield	5,747	1,414	1,420	573	53	317	700	1,823	90,893
Fayette	865	74	19	26	113	1,205	138	343	10,989
Franklin	2,796	818	264	283	820	808	2,580	3,475	202,091
Fulton	2,669	2,970	1,793	203	17	160	837	868	21,755
Gallia	1,983	110	40	275	70	371	4,021	1,267	101,271
Geauga	58	69	.....	2	128	1,080	7,985	1,023	107,363
Greene	4,923	578	83	780	5,466	56,923	1,418,803	798	22,602
Guernsey	703	358	102	33	46	354	2,869	472	30,909
Hamilton	1,950	1,067	10	502	.....	.....	.....	6,112	377,497
Hancock	4,555	5,304	1,272	266	1,168	7,202	1,196	554	34,369
Hardin	1,272	1,137	72	152	317	2,072	492	341	25,276
Harrison	914	714	71	3	42	323	2,131	424	42,798
Henry	952	1,083	427	118	44	343	434	589	55,043
Highland	3,130	711	258	282	36	289	2,033	681	39,470
Hocking	1,414	509	456	99	182	1,195	6,799	568	45,891
Holmes	7,462	4,814	3,660	2,060	45	660	550	626	42,700
Huron	3,768	4,358	1,268	388	60	532	140	1,245	97,998
Jackson	414	37	60	51	60	273	2,751	485	37,277
Jefferson	658	588	118	35	9	57	1,157	574	63,091
Knox	2,352	1,895	1,250	84	401	3,682	4,614	806	53,410
Lake	586	842	38	66	6	51	.....	4,211	419,517
Lawrence	2,369	257	.....	158	29	.....	.....	547	42,384
Licking	1,338	698	212	103	53	164	580	1,230	82,419
Logan	4,253	4,566	1,727	382	1,336	10,603	159,959	420	16,100
Lorain	302	474	140	20	2	42	40	1,239	104,342
Lucas	866	1,116	675	141	67	526	40,090	1,553	153,369
Madison	125	80	.....	14	212	1,434	.....	356	16,153
Mahoning	654	796	22	25	1,587	13,954	478,098	916	92,130
Marion	2,449	2,392	1,025	135	436	3,445	298,000	386	22,874
Medina	1,264	1,407	711	26	504	4,387	21,619	920	97,200
Meigs	1,121	130	21	343	28	192	422	1,403	59,529

TABLE 11.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CLOVER.				FLAX.			POTATOES.	
	No. of acres.	Tons of hay.	No. bushels of seed.	Acres plowed under for manure.	No. of acres.	No. bushels of seed.	No. pounds of fibre.	No. of acres.	No. bushels.
Mercer	4,224	3,021	1,590	532	1,729	11,323	12,920	643	28,224
Miami	7,016	2,118	702	2,227	4,768	42,946	745,938	634	23,398
Monroe	2,407	1,991	1,085	94	75	237	4,024	575	30,932
Montgomery ...	10,893	2,348	1,125	2,720	5,949	56,801	634,443	1,607	62,414
Morgan	569	221	164	17	20	103	966	657	54,915
Morrow	2,583	1,495	1,757	34	1,152	9,652	1,074	1,490	52,737
Muskingum ...	1,408	653	381	111	31	-----	-----	2,167	94,125
Noble	567	195	43	20	37	190	3,717	525	43,060
Ottawa	562	768	181	33	1	4	-----	340	26,932
Paulding	593	679	5	47	54	382	125	241	19,416
Perry	1,026	383	425	80	165	1,081	2,498	669	53,108
Pickaway	2,752	364	497	187	49	299	150	631	42,845
Pike	192	25	3	30	28	123	1,473	449	33,848
Portage	1,370	1,159	37	22	802	7,636	77,130	1,870	207,722
Preble	13,448	1,193	576	3,000	4,237	33,588	838,000	505	22,464
Putnam	624	1,819	279	135	157	904	537	481	26,362
Richland	8,688	7,963	3,794	165	711	4,899	658	995	75,234
Ross	5,290	195	199	182	45	104	1,119	879	60,841
Sandusky	3,345	3,749	2,668	174	6	51	544	1,207	102,231
Scioto	973	165	123	198	38	207	1,290	893	55,023
Seneca	8,031	8,714	3,069	291	48	414	876	935	88,814
Shelby	3,557	1,793	1,518	703	1,819	16,219	16,579	450	16,401
Stark	10,266	13,475	1,195	389	433	3,544	128,355	1,501	135,515
Summit	2,874	3,155	376	78	47	421	16,500	1,138	130,870
Trumbull	122	182	7	18	780	7,872	205,815	1,413	164,145
Tuscarawas ...	4,633	3,978	1,783	31	208	1,904	1,234	888	64,432
Union	427	508	74	59	237	2,461	20,815	384	15,280
Van Wert	1,854	1,904	542	112	1,113	6,630	1,123	312	13,639
Vinton	304	24	12	50	83	494	5,903	518	42,882
Warren	4,344	427	43	1,193	2,301	18,967	749	1,753	82,860
Washington ...	1,025	642	211	125	43	251	3,332	2,202	164,673
Wayne	8,298	8,738	3,071	199	635	5,564	17,747	1,274	112,009
Williams	4,152	4,915	1,386	183	561	2,633	1,704	812	92,019
Wood	1,986	2,252	895	182	262	2,505	2,240	1,004	98,169
Wyandot	1,841	1,875	1,219	245	66	409	184	511	29,949
Total	251,949	159,671	62,200	30,199	56,727	462,463	6,037,884	94,226	6,725,577

TABLE 12.—*Statement of Tobacco, Cheese, Butter and Sorghum, raised in 1866.*

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.	STONE. COAL.	PIG- IRON.	SORGHUM.		
	Acres planted.	Pounds produced.	Number of pounds.	Number of pounds.	Bushels mined.	Tons man- ufactured.	Number of acres.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of syrup.
Adams ...	173	138,213	274,353	1,965	.....	.....	702	4,489	80,122
Allen	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	426,517	9,650	.....	.....	530	104	52,057
Ashland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	575,742	221,489	.....	.....	266	219	19,824
Ashtabula	6	7,530	909,984	2,276,064	.....	.....	28	318	4,060
Athens ...	359	289,895	455,143	34,612	4,750,905	.....	665	63	95,109
Auglaize ..	1	350	204,228	1,113	.....	.....	532	10	51,787
Belmont ..	2,530	3,473,893	620,762	3,647	2,896,749	.....	1,519	50	250,474
Brown ...	3,093	2,760,739	337,292	1,705	.....	.....	1,018	315	99,102
Butler ..	90	11,385	389,761	1,850	.....	.....	613	1,166	64,130
Carroll ..	1	700	128,487	120	104,100	.....	472	.....	37,685
Champa'n	6	2,035	330,563	37,330	.....	.....	342	4,816	31,017
Clarke ...	1	400	293,153	9,976	.....	.....	433	340	54,508
Clermont ..	1,301	864,726	345,791	1,100	.....	.....	1,308	.....	111,203
Clinton ..	3	2,118	314,734	17,793	.....	.....	690	1,701	75,613
Columb'a.	2	585	542,295	34,815	422,018	$\frac{1}{2}$	355	231	38,604
Coshocton	11	6,285	627,074	34,485	399,060	.....	611	117	68,178
Crawford.	1	86	401,817	3,587	.....	.....	198	302	17,485
Cuyahoga	.....	.....	759,288	1,516,354	.....	.....	155	.....	13,723
Darke	73	8,226	421,709	1,578	.....	.....	810	114	77,783
Defiance ..	78	38,200	268,973	11,955	.....	.....	465	.....	55,628
Delaware ..	3	2,030	509,993	4,910	.....	.....	455	.....	53,668
Erie .....	.....	.....	316,975	12,450	.....	.....	257	63	27,626
Fairfield ..	11	6,510	530,080	16,834	.....	.....	1,010	104	87,158
Fayette ..	488	1,185	224,681	4,093	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	505	89	73,485
Franklin ..	24	3,885	383,703	1,965	.....	.....	1,435	21,876	101,989
Fulton ...	3	1,820	381,464	44,507	.....	.....	322	.....	36,080
Gallia ...	89	21,194	322,095	21,258	32,625	2,150	991	1,241	86,873
Geauga ...	.....	.....	535,420	6,357,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene ...	130	112,565	292,766	1,213	.....	.....	624	.....	62,323
Guernsey ..	947	1,099,932	487,666	2,838	875,180	.....	648	3	72,468
Hamilton ..	.....	.....	423,501	350	.....	.....	315	1,265	31,808
Hancock ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	119	470,706	12,779	.....	.....	302	.....	28,451
Hardin ..	3	1,370	210,900	800	.....	.....	270	230	30,307
Harrison ..	61	55,070	419,837	2,829	310,600	.....	451	.....	48,949
Henry	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	156,696	5,226	.....	.....	307	77	33,148
Highland ..	7	1,922	348,422	6,245	.....	.....	906	.....	92,115
Hocking ..	237	212,141	296,311	3,823	1,064,670	3,200	587	100	65,095
Holmes ...	.....	.....	594,130	11,750	390,500	.....	262	.....	20,310
Huron ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	175	720,114	112,204	.....	.....	462	127	34,090
Jackson ..	$8\frac{5}{8}$	4,115	213,390	12,000	624,375	16,678	541	80	52,287
Jefferson ..	$2\frac{5}{8}$	650	302,581	10,256	2,454,277	7,080	481	300	48,376
Knox	17	14,285	591,063	13,003	.....	.....	425	472	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....	318,631	342,233	.....	.....	18	81	1,530
Lawrence ..	160	93,323	146,765	725	3,000,000	20,514	933	.....	87,658
Licking ..	1	1,087	663,515	36,958	.....	.....	773	177	91,665
Logan ...	6	3,201	366,521	10,488	.....	.....	319	.....	48,578
Lorain ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1,830	797,320	1,815,768	.....	1,800	338	240	42,870
Lucas	10	9,675	172,504	3,374	.....	278	176	1,590	15,478
Madison ..	3	4,605	168,385	37,425	.....	.....	3,393	.....	38,613
Mahoning ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	53	473,745	68,397	317,700	4,000	99	21	12,499
Marion ...	2	386	326,647	2,502	.....	.....	211	.....	22,830
Medina ..	$\frac{1}{8}$	900	802,531	743,939	1,000	.....	98	253	8,344
Meigs	$7\frac{3}{8}$	6,409	379,321	36,796	6,503,475	.....	751	598	81,700
Mercer ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	473	258,269	7,435	.....	.....	528	.....	55,362
Miami.....	41	35,003	400,387	10,439	1,000	.....	603	736	76,940

TABLE 12—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.	STONE-COAL.	PIG- IROE.	SORGHUM.		
	Acres planted.	Pounds produced.	Number of pounds.	Number of pounds.	Bushels mined.	Tons man- ufactured.	Number of acres.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of syrup.
Monroe ..	3,086	2,635,297	262,999	95,191	41,060	.....	734	466	81,421
Montg'my	3,031	3,079,735	392,866	488	.....	.....	684	1,545	86,646
Morgan ..	1,086	1,049,463	415,559	17,811	99,121	.....	329	40	74,978
Morrow ..	1	550	461,825	6,747	.....	.....	249	342	27,403
Muskg'm ..	24	17,900	599,969	7,294	1,904,627	3,000	899	1,332	103,563
Noble	3,843	4,311,044	431,131	24,035	243,995	.....	765	126	76,721
Ottawa ..	17	1,360	85,994	5,736	.....	.....	134	526	11,016
Paulding ..	$\frac{5}{8}$	250	97,531	660	.....	1,500	156	80	17,673
Perry	267	203,756	396,219	2,800	147,180	.....	269	1,085	68,548
Pickaway ..	3	928	288,313	2,915	.....	.....	567	200	66,724
Pike	25	13,678	114,168	100	.....	.....	500	32	59,317
Portage ..	$\frac{1}{8}$	480	833,988	3,115,728	336,000	.....	68	89	6,822
Preble ...	81	98,572	386,755	1,430	.....	.....	475	.....	140,748
Putnam ..	1	719	204,519	1,205	.....	.....	340	165	33,343
Richland ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	1,473	684,808	10,185	.....	.....	256	141	28,462
Ross	12	5,000	250,317	14,320	.....	.....	824	792	89,675
Sandusky ..	1	1,021	328,198	10,240	.....	.....	358	.....	40,545
Scioto	11	3,910	127,127	225	15,225	6,000	589	876	50,281
Seneca ...	3	2,240	544,414	718	.....	.....	417	.....	45,991
Shelby ...	47	16,705	364,163	148	.....	.....	671	40	54,533
Stark	4	1,286	798,157	21,351	4,205,243	2,500	322	191	28,524
Summit ..	1	2,410	683,024	1,880,328	1,038,620	.....	137	.....	13,679
Trumbull ..	7	2,671	778,999	2,755,893	7,140,440	.....	17	72	2,280
Tusca'was	15	14,776	596,579	85,930	1,086,135	.....	539	18	56,478
Union ...	1	1,209	381,403	48,788	.....	.....	328	.....	39,667
Van Wert ..	$\frac{3}{8}$	340	180,979	115	.....	.....	354	.....	37,371
Vinton ...	153	156,838	158,973	10,250	143,913	12,109	494	130	58,371
Warren ..	359	348,978	424,398	3,903	.....	.....	730	1,129	64,838
Wash'ton ..	1,175	902,411	532,821	35,425	153,030	.....	1,327	.....	140,195
Wayne ...	9	9,162	824,216	30,684	1,427,198	.....	235	1,094	21,657
Williams ..	3	1,650	448,378	5,610	.....	.....	330	.....	34,658
Wood	3	1,112	355,865	4,020	.....	.....	470	.....	47,680
Wyandot ..	3	240	274,256	1,275	.....	.....	224	549	17,516
Totals..	23,281	22,188,693	36,344,608	22,197,929	42,130,021	81,790	46,239	55,147	4,696,098

TABLE 13.—*Statement of Maple Sugar, Grapes, and Wine, raised in 1866.*

COUNTIES.	MAPLE SUGAR.		GRAPES AND WINE.			
	No. pounds.	No. gallons syrup.	Whole No. of acres in vineyard.	Acres planted within last year.	Pounds of grapes gathered last year.	Gallons wine pressed.
Adams	6,684	1,767	1,124	1,110	400	122
Allen	81,971	4,408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	147,867	9,647	4	5	900	.....
Ashtabula	325,093	2,489	103	47	37,340	662
Athens	8,772	937	1	.....	650	.....
Anglaize	42,098	1,957	1	.....	150	8
Belmont	2,308	1,878	423	102	75,716	4,634
Brown	1,656	795	470	21	27,040	26,936
Butler	6,021	10,531	54	66	9,842	2,366
Carroll	2,828	466	3	.....	1,950	113
Champaign	81,303	7,995	.....	.....	300	.....
Clarke	6,574	1,715	9	1	700	6
Clermont	1,085	993	588	87	26,006	19,837
Clinton	73,948	8,153	1	.....	850	22
Columbiana	48,471	8,435	32	5	2,550	677
Coshocton	9,436	1,200	6	1	400	185
Crawford	45,427	4,972	152	130	.....	.....
Cuyahoga	119,070	3,906	756	262	193,315	1,862
Darke	52,306	10,304	1	.....	40	44
Defiance	30,358	862	1	.....	5,153	140
Delaware	112,113	14,880	11	3	5,736	138
Erie	17,824	243	1,587	371	604,285	33,553
Fairfield	19,640	4,462	44	10	19,615	1,764
Fayette	1,099	1,134	.....	8	442	.....
Franklin	17,277	3,207	64	8	8,354	525
Fulton	11,708	779	.....	1	685	50
Gallia	2,576	164	11	3	1,545	305
Geauga	525,340	2,453	3	.....	780	90
Greene	63,997	7,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guernsey	1,117	320	18	1	2,110	161
Hamilton	320	2,300	821	82	64,217	31,963
Hancock	157,144	9,310	3	2	2,275	38
Hardin	94,966	14,408	.....	.....	88	.....
Harrison	3,363	2,305	31	9	8,161	406
Henry	15,110	1,859	1	1	500	34
Highland	14,286	3,381	11	1	11,845	1,391
Hocking	4,447	679	.....	.....	.....	12
Holmes	26,630	861	38	.....	.....	1,640
Huron	122,220	2,019	17	7	2,849	644
Jackson	300	70	1	.....	8	16
Jefferson	2,776	1,960	53	36	14,570	463
Knox	113,786	10,740	15	2	2,557	78
Lake	79,256	4,065	147	72	37,970	391
Lawrence	687	473	14	.....	1,011	519
Licking	71,142	9,211	10	.....	10,624	1,414
Logan	551,142	13,187	10	.....	1,773	8
Lorain	171,711	2,398	222	183	15,875	336
Lucas	1,497	44	12	16	9,245	16
Madison	2,750	190	.....	.....	.....	15
Mahoning	126,753	14,041	3	2	2,659	47
Marion	39,084	2,044	2	.....	370	20
Medina	330,701	7,797	4	3	1,597	8
Meigs	2,164	285	4	.....	2,670	264

TABLE 13—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MAPLE SUGAR.		GRAPES AND WINE.			
	No. pounds.	No. gallons syrup.	Whole No. of acres in vineyard.	Acres planted within last year.	Pounds of grapes gathered last year.	Gallons wine pressed.
Mercer	27,290	855	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami	44,080	14,083	.....	46	.....	.....
Monroe	3,055	143	59	5	400	172
Montgomery	57,417	15,679	77	2	6,255	2,770
Morgan	2,556	561	4	3	2,200	435
Morrow	103,348	9,643	25	5	2,380	761
Muskingum	1,609	572	39	7	.....	.....
Noble	1,454	315	10	1	1,683	91
Ottawa	3,036	206	687	176	189,715	4,335
Paulding	17,090	1,034	9	.....	30	2
Perry	20,094	3,405	19	1	3,572	195
Pickaway	8,472	2,563	18	2	905	467
Pike	9,695	823	10	.....	1,200	1,157
Portage	361,690	18,401	2	.....	1,170	14
Preble	40,819	12,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	35,712	1,545	3	.....	30	94
Richland	133,043	14,941	7	3	1,374	30
Ross	11,827	4,551	35	18	6,610	1,267
Sandusky	14,054	1,078	4	9	439	585
Scioto	867	118	80	4	4,050	3,098
Seneca	74,586	4,646	16	2	1,950	183
Shelby	33,012	2,219	.....	.....	.....	75
Stark	46,442	7,113	2	1	4,795	103
Summit	42,376	4,849	20	3	3,770	226
Trumbull	237,061	11,193	6	6	1,100	4
Tuscarawas	15,624	1,725	63	9	11,790	1,830
Union	236,440	6,771	1	.....	2,100	37
Van Wert	24,131	733	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinton	7,213	703	36	2	600	60
Warren	70,059	11,592	13	.....	1,860	922
Washington	1,250	573	21	10	8,406	666
Wayne	40,005	4,748	.....	.....	904	386
Williams	75,531	3,146	2	.....	560	56
Wood	27,058	1,903	7	2	2,498	208
Wyandot	32,242	5,720	1	.....	3	12
Total	5,657,440	393,764	7,162	2,975	1,469,467	153,159

TABLE 14.—*Statement of Horses and Cattle, and the Value thereof, in 1867.*

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	7,065	\$463,485	12,690	\$265,035
Allen	7,291	404,436	14,884	170,097
Ashland	7,703	544,134	18,731	360,196
Ashtabula	9,335	511,481	32,482	657,738
Athens	5,939	388,675	15,540	320,008
Auglaize	6,241	356,008	11,534	179,338
Belmont	10,196	850,591	18,449	449,810
Brown	9,517	684,917	13,987	319,036
Butler	11,187	953,658	18,724	421,309
Carroll	4,417	352,264	10,677	199,280
Champaign	12,170	840,728	16,288	547,886
Clarke	8,753	696,968	15,061	433,663
Clermont	9,930	730,054	13,209	317,489
Clinton	9,578	686,072	13,678	451,793
Columbiana	8,104	654,715	16,198	392,201
Coshocton	7,467	566,608	17,320	375,380
Crawford	7,699	493,730	15,972	254,223
Cuyahoga	12,316	899,345	24,410	622,917
Darke	11,030	746,937	20,598	339,920
Defiance	5,070	279,563	9,697	134,878
Delaware	8,187	631,587	15,401	411,633
Erie	5,637	386,030	9,400	263,613
Fairfield	10,312	658,292	20,808	440,200
Fayette	9,606	671,215	17,762	713,317
Franklin	14,800	1,081,491	20,488	608,387
Fulton	5,657	270,269	11,855	135,032
Gallia	5,635	396,801	14,308	286,317
Geauga	5,338	365,219	23,268	801,379
Greene	10,497	884,583	14,779	515,208
Guernsey	6,963	446,018	14,491	260,294
Hamilton	18,945	1,679,856	18,038	609,732
Hancock	9,687	443,621	18,819	255,922
Hardin	6,091	314,548	11,094	170,147
Harrison	5,336	428,067	10,169	239,632
Henry	3,673	165,913	6,983	73,863
Highland	12,213	773,475	18,594	458,324
Hocking	5,238	297,760	10,916	173,841
Holmes	6,479	387,959	13,590	200,709
Huron	9,651	600,979	22,609	492,202
Jackson	4,563	316,619	14,066	325,263
Jefferson	5,913	491,811	11,168	292,404
Knox	9,116	666,841	18,052	374,952
Lake	4,014	289,554	10,672	277,372
Lawrence	3,907	311,622	12,252	303,477
Licking	11,412	848,141	21,652	533,053
Logan	8,208	647,731	17,389	415,734
Lorain	9,279	620,285	29,838	737,055
Lucas	5,147	269,294	7,345	113,966
Madison	7,128	524,083	17,510	662,245
Mahoning	7,303	538,985	17,768	481,161
Marion	6,996	486,811	14,051	321,976
Medina	7,270	522,156	20,898	548,452
Meigs	5,365	393,213	12,612	310,380
Mercer	6,442	379,390	11,428	156,212
Miami	9,562	834,488	14,715	313,434
*Monroe	4,081	416,209	13,584	314,372
Montgomery	12,070	1,070,867	17,484	404,902
Morgan	6,451	473,446	15,707	348,249

TABLE 14—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Morrow	7,090	\$442,215	14,844	\$270,785
Muskingum	11,153	829,855	26,073	606,423
Noble	6,534	446,074	14,596	249,191
Ottawa	3,085	187,280	4,956	98,300
Paulding	2,442	129,177	5,335	79,174
Perry	5,037	376,424	15,477	265,190
Pickaway	10,795	741,273	24,572	840,735
Pike	4,669	357,923	8,590	195,913
Portage.....	7,441	533,144	27,906	879,521
Preble	8,714	810,793	14,298	356,948
Putnam	5,458	283,630	11,401	159,718
Richland	9,493	761,455	19,663	363,873
Ross	11,421	863,486	21,274	733,060
Sandusky	8,041	449,782	14,588	209,560
Scioto	4,942	425,619	11,105	265,839
Seneca	10,516	627,612	18,762	282,529
Shelby	7,001	481,139	11,984	217,557
Stark	12,008	876,306	25,897	481,728
Summit	7,332	566,452	22,725	593,189
Trumbull	9,151	629,426	34,067	848,987
Tuscarawas	8,412	545,715	21,899	347,433
Union	7,911	538,597	13,286	346,622
Van Wert	4,695	270,805	9,943	139,072
Vinton	3,423	240,274	9,466	249,698
Warren	10,066	852,309	13,704	408,277
Washington	7,886	567,822	18,215	440,794
Wayne	11,151	812,947	27,552	495,805
Williams	6,633	426,592	11,973	206,906
Wood	7,323	366,748	13,101	191,239
Wyandot	6,828	418,628	12,171	212,362
Totals.....	691,861	\$48,949,100	1,426,115	\$32,593,036

TABLE 14—Continued.—*Statement of Mules, Sheep and Hogs, and the Value thereof, for the year 1867.*

COUNTIES.	MULES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value
Adams	551	\$18,320	33,446	\$61,160	28,297	\$84,105
Allen	279	14,685	50,623	92,446	29,628	73,394
Ashland	189	10,710	124,719	325,937	24,866	79,660
Ashtabula	211	9,689	109,996	119,551	6,124	24,179
Athens	113	6,737	84,015	220,757	14,661	62,099
Anglaize	366	19,092	29,858	46,598	25,306	67,115
Belmont	171	15,005	186,220	671,842	21,032	104,400
Brown	497	34,962	31,038	60,689	32,975	128,809
Butler	393	32,758	13,470	47,666	40,527	239,712
Carroll	54	3,305	170,305	490,354	8,779	31,861
Champaign	308	26,555	78,692	266,582	30,196	167,742
Clarke	412	28,505	81,680	270,258	26,934	127,664
Clermont	983	79,897	26,565	63,840	33,748	107,838
Clinton	607	39,745	58,375	161,472	45,371	239,803
Columbiana	220	15,669	191,318	534,954	14,600	50,113
Coshocton	99	7,600	182,904	605,938	23,712	104,768
Crawford	125	7,522	110,267	292,298	25,434	73,973
Cuyahoga	338	24,787	70,045	157,200	9,341	43,921
Darke	150	9,180	35,145	67,503	42,491	154,901
Defiance	30	1,705	28,652	53,907	18,582	40,319
Delaware	432	25,992	158,878	497,647	27,365	127,250
Erie	70	3,387	69,791	154,265	10,429	33,211
Fairfield	386	25,309	69,441	188,960	39,538	202,767
Fayette	839	44,758	66,082	198,703	55,175	289,426
Franklin	382	31,525	81,333	268,847	58,664	279,919
Fulton	52	2,275	50,991	74,029	13,555	21,259
Gallia	195	16,670	39,676	75,748	18,859	50,446
Geauga	139	8,445	55,650	112,641	3,977	20,452
Greene	916	61,232	53,566	147,693	40,143	241,343
Guernsey	219	12,121	186,901	540,105	13,760	60,665
Hamilton	880	90,038	8,158	26,046	29,780	141,432
Hancock	243	11,870	88,730	168,434	35,462	71,264
Hardin	314	16,696	54,299	112,662	19,352	44,696
Harrison	142	8,811	221,399	843,137	9,093	39,459
Henry	24	1,155	17,604	26,691	10,150	19,337
Highland	1,110	75,312	48,111	118,662	51,031	218,424
Hocking	118	7,570	53,083	109,134	17,745	57,977
Holmes	99	5,541	101,698	242,018	20,822	73,789
Huron	230	11,655	167,160	335,863	17,558	48,529
Jackson	253	21,596	35,536	64,665	16,966	40,692
Jefferson	97	9,100	173,391	601,353	10,545	43,703
Knox	190	10,695	200,763	638,331	26,028	113,402
Lake	49	3,160	47,626	108,986	3,345	14,522
Lawrence	197	19,150	16,517	32,491	19,427	53,306
Licking	315	18,930	316,886	1,165,582	31,233	154,047
Logan	534	38,807	77,678	221,216	30,658	106,646
Lorain	108	5,358	156,603	301,468	12,742	43,701
Lucas	48	3,200	19,850	32,786	7,740	14,892
Madison	425	25,362	124,757	445,727	33,573	171,317
Mahoning	262	15,706	132,472	331,117	9,524	45,284
Marion	82	6,132	138,311	418,342	21,497	68,781
Medina	85	5,643	155,514	316,866	10,056	42,721
Meigs	336	20,011	39,366	88,185	13,989	58,259
Mercer	107	6,325	29,117	46,697	29,285	60,339
Miami	214	17,150	44,453	70,033	28,983	130,450
Monroe*	117	7,420	49,815	146,285	13,972	56,817
Montgomery	143	14,320	16,215	43,882	34,697	146,512

TABLE 14—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MULES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Morgan.....	211	\$14,226	101,067	\$288,651	17,326	\$86,650
Morrow.....	173	10,207	160,319	479,769	18,380	56,412
Muskingum.....	390	25,900	201,439	648,626	30,816	141,555
Noble.....	151	9,619	75,109	209,140	16,444	81,222
Ottawa.....	17	1,361	21,081	43,827	7,814	18,910
Paulding.....	26	1,873	7,166	14,355	8,462	15,850
Perry.....	180	9,535	110,735	263,511	17,769	69,734
Pickaway.....	438	30,575	45,142	132,726	61,350	315,278
Pike.....	322	23,033	23,217	45,406	22,273	72,447
Portage.....	87	4,605	125,685	303,360	7,772	38,928
Preble.....	164	14,890	20,164	57,762	32,927	168,757
Putnam.....	91	4,381	26,731	54,156	20,414	50,833
Richland.....	151	12,595	112,051	293,843	27,525	110,416
Ross.....	580	45,335	46,445	129,371	56,481	280,266
Sandusky.....	56	2,381	58,203	110,449	22,163	46,797
Scioto.....	451	48,591	16,074	37,826	17,106	60,099
Seneca.....	104	5,547	135,272	294,342	29,950	72,109
Shelby.....	233	13,745	47,054	128,099	19,570	63,739
Stark.....	121	9,798	158,480	353,994	30,265	111,884
Summit.....	96	7,645	92,247	208,734	12,130	50,354
Trumbull.....	417	25,869	124,115	208,622	7,797	32,084
Tuscarawas.....	141	10,045	172,547	457,296	25,502	80,418
Union.....	518	34,490	105,198	320,938	22,479	89,928
Van Wert.....	69	4,850	24,777	44,738	21,157	39,392
Vinton.....	223	17,660	45,622	116,586	10,850	37,221
Warren.....	308	23,362	26,652	96,188	31,039	187,140
Washington.....	213	18,585	74,660	223,281	17,052	69,406
Wayne.....	207	15,190	145,845	349,018	36,857	128,131
Williams.....	49	2,925	55,573	110,976	21,179	59,850
Wood.....	88	4,246	45,238	67,300	17,831	35,847
Wyandot.....	171	11,120	108,895	261,163	20,084	56,419
Totals.....	22,925	\$1,579,039	7,555,507	\$20,360,302	2,058,086	\$8,141,488

* Assessors' returns were burnt June 13th, 1867. The returns of last year are substituted.

TABLE 17.—Of prosecutions for crimes against the person, and their results, for the year ending July 1, 1867.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Number of persons prosecuted during the year.	RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS.										Number of crimes probably committed under influence of liquor.	Number of indictments pending July 1, 1866.	Number of indictments found during the year.	Number of cases wherein defendant's counsel was paid by the county in each class of crime.	Average allowance under each class to defendant's counsel.
		Execution.	Imprisonment in Penitentiary.	Imprisonment in county jail.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Nolle prosequi.	Failure to arrest.	Escape.	Death previous to termination of prosecution.	Still pending.					
Murder in the first degree	43	6	1	16	.....	8	10	6	3	2	24	10	27	25	12	\$86 58
Murder in the second degree	36	.....	16	.....	.....	1	1	7	4	.....	16	6	23	23	5	46 00
Manslaughter	37	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	9	1	.....	14	2	20	20	2	20 00
Rape	36	.....	6	1	.....	7	11	3	1	.....	13	.....	12	25	3	23 33
Assault with intent to kill	118	.....	8	13	21	13	33	14	9	.....	53	39	69	75	10	31 56
Assault with intent to maim or wound	44	.....	3	3	5	6	8	10	1	.....	25	3	31	34	3	15 00
Assault with intent to commit rape	35	.....	9	10	6	1	5	6	1	.....	12	1	8	27	10	20 83
Assault with intent to rob	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	5	6	7	2	15 00
Assault and battery	680	.....	1	74	306	36	201	46	2	.....	178	198	246	505	13	28 33
Abduction, or attempting the same	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	2	107 50
Causing abortion, or attempting the same	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	30 00
Total	1,151	6	54	101	338	80	284	101	24	3	341	264	451	745	63	41 13

TABLE 18.—*Prosecutions for crimes against property, and their results, for the year ending July 1, 1867.*

NATURE OF CRIME.	RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS.								Number of persons prosecuted during the year.	Number of indictments pending July 1st, 1866.	Number of indictments found during the year.	Number of cases wherein defendant's counsel was paid by the county in each class of crime.	Average allowance under each class to defendant's counsel.
	Imprisonment in Penitentiary.	Imprisonment in county jail.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Nolle prosequi.	Failure to arrest.	Escape.	Death previous to termination of prosecution.	Still pending.				
Arson and attempts at arson	41	6	3	12	3	6	2	19	8	16	30	7	\$25 71
Robbery	74	18	...	5	27	11	4	31	11	41	43	15	23 33
Burglary and house breaking §	328	*109	10	26	70	34	34	89	30	110	228	74	20 74
Grand larceny	446	†170	29	30	104	50	21	144	22	169	348	113	26 40
Petit larceny	278	||109	11	16	66	14	2	55	26	80	200	23	18 91
Horse stealing	136	‡56	1	16	38	8	11	47	13	61	89	56	25 02
Embezzlement	20	...	...	2	4	1	...	16	...	12	9	1	25 00
Obtaining money or property by false pretences	31	...	4	3	16	4	1	9	...	11	15	2	10 00
Receiving or concealing stolen property	45	5	4	4	25	2	1	13	1	13	30	3	22 50
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	24	2	...	3	10	5	3	11	2	1	16	1	15 00
Forgery, uttering forgeries, etc.	60	15	...	8	20	8	1	22	1	16	58	13	21 37
Malicious destruction of property	75	1	6	3	19	2	...	31	2	31	33	3	11 67
Total	1,558	382	178	122	402	145	80	6	487	561	1099	311	23 55

* Two of these sent to Reform Farm. † One of these sent to Reform Farm. ‡ Four of these sent to Reform Farm. § House-breaking includes a few cases of violence done in daytime, of which the object was not plunder, and which were punished by fine or imprisonment in county jail.

TABLE 19.—Of prosecutions for statutory crimes and their results, etc., for the year ending July 1st, 1867.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Number of persons prosecuted during the year.	RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS.								No. of crimes probably committed under the influence of liquor.	No. of indictments pending July 1st, 1866.	No. of indictments found during the year.	No. of cases wherein defendant's counsel was paid by the county in each class of crime.	Average allowance under each class to defendant's counsel.
		Imprisonment in penitentiary.	Imprisonment in county jail.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Nolle Prosequi.	Failure to arrest.	Escape.	Death previous to termination of prosecution.	Still pending.				
Perjury	21	1	.....	.....	3	10	3	.....	.....	9	1	10	1	\$15 00
Bribery and attempt to bribe	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....
Riot	117	.....	13	14	29	32	6	.....	.....	36	22	39	5	19 00
Bigamy	16	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	9	.....	.....
Adultery	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	14	.....	12	.....	.....
Seduction	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Keeping houses of ill-fame	35	.....	.....	4	2	15	2	.....	.....	18	.....	24	.....	.....
Illegal voting and obtaining and permitting the same	15	1	.....	1	4	4	4	.....	.....	9	1	14	1	20 00
Offenses against the liquor laws	1862	.....	52	865	36	750	110	6	.....	212	155	1680	2	50 00
Offenses against the gambling laws	253	.....	1	65	18	94	26	2	.....	98	1	131	2	10 00
Other statutory offenses	309	.....	3	75	15	134	12	1	.....	69	17	147	4	30 00
Total	2654	8	71	1023	115	1048	171	11	2	475	199	2085	16	24 67

* Not returned.

TABLE 20.—Showing the number of persons prosecuted and the number convicted of crimes against the person in each county in the State during the year ending July 1st, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Murder in the first degree.		Murder in the second degree.		Manslaughter.		Rape.		Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to maim or wound.		Assault with intent to commit rape.		Assault with intent to rob.		Assault and battery.		Abduction, or attempting the same.		Prosecutions.		Causing abortion, or attempting the same.		Prosecutions.		Total.	
	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglaize .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clermont	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coshocton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defiance .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 20—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Murder in the first degree.		Murder in the second degree.		Manslaughter.		Rape.		Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to maim or wound.		Assault with intent to commit rape.		Assault with intent to rob.		Assault and battery.		Abduction, or attempting the same.		Causing abortion, or attempting the same.		Total.	
	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Pickaway
Pike
Portage
Preble
Putnam
Richland
Ross
Sandusky
Scioto
Seneca
Shelby
Stark
Summit
Trumbull
Tuscarawas
Union
Van Wert
Vinton
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Williams
Wood
Wyandot
total	64	7	36	16	37	6	36	7	118	32	44	11	35	21	12	3	680	329	6	....	4	1	1,051	433

TABLE 21—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Arson and at-tempt to com-mit arson.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Gr'nd larceny.		Petit larceny.		Horse steal-ing.		Embez'z'ment		Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.		Receiving stolen goods.		Counterfeit-ing, passing counterfeit money, etc.		Forgery, ut-tering for-geries, etc.		Malicious de-struction of property.		Total.	
	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.	Prosecuti'ns	Convictions.
Fayette.....	2	1	4	2	2	13	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	1	
Franklin.....	1	6	20	2	9	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	64	24	
Fulton.....	2	1	3	2	5	3	5	7	4	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	30	10	
Galia.....	2	1	14	7	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	15	
Geauga.....	2	1	7	1	2	1	2	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	4	
Greene.....	1	1	6	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	10	
Guernsey.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	
Hamilton.....	2	1	42	21	93	30	10	6	2	2	19	4	3	3	6	1	1	1	4	14	5	2	16	232	72	
Hancock.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	
Hardin.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	5	
Harrison.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	
Henry.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13	8	
Highland.....	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	
Hocking.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	
Holmes.....	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	
Huron.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	
Jackson.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	
Jefferson.....	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	
Knox.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	
Lake.....	1	1	5	2	5	4	5	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	10	
Lawrence.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	6	
Licking.....	1	1	11	4	5	2	7	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	29	10	
Logan.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	
Lorain.....	1	1	4	3	6	5	10	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	13	
Lucas.....	3	1	21	11	3	15	21	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	64	33	

	41	9	74	18	328	137	446	207	278	159	136	57	20	31	57	45	11	24	2	60	15	75	13	1558	633
Madison	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mahoning	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Marion	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Medina	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meigs	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	1	...	...	...	...	22	5	9	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morrow	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskingum	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perry	4	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pickaway	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preble	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandusky	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scioto	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stark	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trumbull	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscarawas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Van Wert	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinton	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	5	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyandot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	9	74	18	328	137	446	207	278	159	136	57	20	31	57	45	11	24	2	60	15	75	13	1558	633

TABLE 22.—Showing the number of Prosecutions and number of Convictions for Statutory Crimes in each County of the State, for the year ending July 1st, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Perjury.		Bribery and attempt to bribe.		Riot.		Bigamy.		Adultery.		Seduction.		Keeping house of ill fame.		Illegal voting and obtaining the same.		Offenses against the liquor laws.		Offenses against the gambling laws.		Other statutory offenses.		Total.	
	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.		
Adams																		1				1		
Allen																		3		1		3		
Ashland			16															26				45		
Ashtabula																		9				10		
Athens																		2				18		
Auglaize			2															10				34		
Belmont																		43				46		
Brown			3															9				9		
Bntler									1									7				12		
Carroll																		54				55		
Champaign			2						1									115				117		
Clark																		32		3		49		
Clermont									1									145				147		
Clinton																		40		2		43		
Columbiana			1															127		1		130		
Coshocton	1		1															2		1		24		
Crawford																		8		1				
Cuyahoga	1																	10				14		
Darke			1															101				123		
Defiance																		4				12		
Delaware																		12		1		16		
Erie																		11				11		
Fairfield			1																			6		

[illegible]

TABLE 22—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Perjury.		Bribing and attempt to bribe.		Riot.		Bigamy.		Adultery.		Seduction.		Keeping of house of ill-fame.		Illegal voting and obtaining the same.		Offenses against the liquor law.		Offenses against the laws.		Other statutory offenses.		Total.	
	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions
Pike	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	2	1
Portage	30	17	...	...	...	...	30	23
Preble	17	17	1	...	...	...	19	17
Putnam	6	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Richland	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	23	...
Ross	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	12	1
Sandusky	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	1
Scioto	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Seneca	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Shelby	3	1	2	...	...	...	6	3
Stark	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Summit	24	22	...	...	...	...	26	24
Trumbull	22	22	...	...	...	...	23	22
Tuscarawas	32	32	1	...	...	...	69	32
Union	60	55	...	...	...	...	61	55
Van Wert	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	25	3	...	...	...	74	25
Vinton	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2
Warren	5	1	...	...	...	...	14	1
Washington	23	23	...	...	...	...	14	1
Wayne	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	3	...	...	...	28	26
Williams	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	9	2	...	...	...	46	9
Wood	9	19	...	...	...	...	10	10
Wyandot	44	19	...	...	...	...	47	19
Wyandot	2	...
Total	21	1	117	17	16	6	13	...	...	...	4	1	35	4	15	2	1862	896	253	66	309	78	2654	1071

TABLE 23.—Of costs, fines, forfeited recognizances and civil judgments in each county during the year ending July 1, 1867.

COUNTIES.	COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.			FINES.			FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.		CIVIL JUDGMENTS.	
	Amount of costs.	Amount of costs taxed against defendant.	Amount of costs collected.	Fines assessed.	Fines collected.	Fines probably collectable.	Amount collected on forfeited recognizances.	Probable amount collectable on forfeited recognizances.	Number.	Amount.
Adams.....	\$270	\$30	\$240	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	\$20,355
Allen.....	1,268	989	846	180	\$61	.....	.....	.....	48	53,135
Ashtabula.....	816	147	26	185	65	\$20	.....	\$700	58	10,266
Ashland.....	1,102	845	75	250	100	.....	\$500	.....	245	47,550
Athens.....	1,321	188	209	140	105	10	.....	.....	196	42,057
Auglaize.....	151	.....	32	50	10	.....	500	.....	130	14,704
Belmont.....	1,663	1,098	166	1,257	332	800	1,600	1,000	126	62,284
Brown.....	305	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5,000	213	63,000
Butler.....	1,203	1,067	585	385	130	.....	.....	225	185	128,134
Carroll.....	825	729	298	365	315	35	.....	.....	32	14,009
Champaign.....	2,312	1,606	1,164	971	430	300	.....	.....	98	54,259
Clarke.....	1,728	565	63	361	295	15	.....	.....	163	71,107
Clermont.....	1,074	606	161	430	300	75	.....	.....	114	75,472
Clinton.....	945	171	142	425	15	185	.....	.....	35	20,638
Columbiana.....	2,002	1,262	773	895	750	35	.....	100	115	71,727
Coshocton.....	220	220	191	175	91	60	.....	.....	46	27,182
Crawford.....	3,617	2,412	78	101	30	.....	100	130	167	30,881
Cuyahoga.....	4,881	4,112	324	1,515	285	50	.....	.....	292	226,887
Darke.....	316	24	83	185	145	25	.....	4,000	125	30,325
Defiance.....	531	104	43	74	38	.....	.....	.....	99	11,675
Delaware.....	344	225	195	628	995	190	100	.....	58	42,850
Erie.....	2,400	1,170	245	348	83	110	400	625	71	41,504
Fairfield.....	2,938	100	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	100	188	72,862
Fayette.....	2,029	1,437	159	460	200	240	.....	.....	65	44,426
Franklin.....	2,805	2,805	64	85	.....	75	.....	1,200	353	92,500

TABLE 23—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.			FINES.			FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.		CIVIL JUDGMENTS.	
	Amount of costs.	Amount of costs taxed against defendant.	Amount of costs collected.	Fines assessed.	Fines collected.	Fines probably collectable.	Amount collected on forfeited recognizances.	Probable amount collectable on forfeited recognizances.	Number.	Amount.
Fulton	\$2,873	1,010	\$104	\$596	\$241	\$40	\$210	\$2,100	40	\$1,376
Gallia.....	490	445	15	150	110	135	.....	.....	67	40,377
Geauga.....	583	379	70	210	78	110	.....	.....	29	30,145
Greene.....	1,358	1,041	295	1,565	900	100	125	75	65	78,821
Guernsey.....	1,362	1,116	537	1,350	693	.....	500	.....	44	25,000
Hamilton.....	6,657	.....	1,172	6,705	3,570	.....	12,000	.....	3,494	1,218,609
Hancock	2,340	1,081	1,021	85	70	10	.....	.....	85	34,070
Hardin	986	196	525	575	530	35	.....	.....	121	39,800
Harrison	680	574	382	745	600	135	.....	.....	43	14,785
Henry.....	619	210	56	155	135	.....	.....	.....	55	16,949
Highland	693	165	189	595	120	75	.....	.....	52	26,811
Hocking	235	235	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,770
Holmes	409	265	52	28	20	.....	.....	.....	40	7,690
Huron	2,323	1,718	705	890	743	.....	1,000	.....	84	60,791
Jackson	1,031	433	294	695	595	100	115	550	121	48,179
Jefferson	574	86	86	1,265	900	200	.....	.....	70	90,058
Knox	1,457	1,303	632	2,370	1,480	250	.....	.....	81	28,707
Lake.....	651	55	47	95	95	.....	*	*	25	21,293
Lawrence	240	.....	57	180	120	40	100	500	55	26,231
Licking	345	272	24	1,590	20	1,310	500	350	125	93,107
Logan.....	1,730	1,200	843	1,215	680	250	200	800	151	91,858
Lorain.....	2,038	477	246	947	387	447	.....	50	94	36,960
Lucas.....	1,939	1,698	1,359	530	180	130	.....	.....	276	159,847
Madison.....	167	8	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	50	32,959
Mahoning.....	1,542	980	600	885	755	45	.....	500	62	36,921

Marion.....	541	80	190	208	178	10	-----	-----	81	47,803
Medina	247	14	104	255	180	75	-----	-----	19	6,466
Meigs.....	1,152	721	512	46	132	40	-----	1,000	88	13,652
Mercer.....	269	243	50	15	-----	15	120	-----	44	5,975
Miami	179	338	91	189	100	30	-----	-----	62	57,357
Monroe	265	72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	88	27,452
Montgomery.....	4,961	3,337	344	680	250	220	1,520	6,700	313	112,891
Morgan	904	649	295	446	409	27	50	-----	84	47,271
Morrow	312	46	46	180	30	50	315	315	58	28,253
Muskingum.....	1,172	414	84	475	205	*	-----	-----	77	38,915
Noble	701	260	17	140	-----	15	-----	-----	43	14,266
Ottawa	38	38	-----	30	-----	30	-----	-----	71	31,681
Paulding.....	259	218	26	50	40	-----	-----	-----	15	6,653
Perry	874	128	87	38	38	-----	-----	-----	87	28,908
Pickaway	243	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	300	150	116	86,651
Pike	169	67	59	55	25	25	-----	-----	77	28,585
Portage	2,150	235	550	690	540	-----	-----	-----	33	19,870
Preble	230	24	54	335	-----	310	-----	-----	142	11,511
Putnam	400	235	400	565	165	20	50	1,225	297	137,465
Richland.....	799	324	128	245	75	-----	432	200	67	85,311
Ross	2,311	1,47	28	1,175	105	-----	50	50	57	10,971
Sandusky	1,313	549	8	711	300	50	-----	-----	114	82,928
Scioto	3,771	194	505	425	70	270	1,050	-----	65	28,915
Seneca	845	656	303	121	56	10	-----	-----	37	18,961
Shelby	406	32	345	138	220	-----	-----	-----	165	41,480
Stark	1,781	766	505	1,400	1,085	135	-----	-----	112	39,536
Summit.....	916	194	270	625	402	128	350	-----	146	99,671
Trumbull	2,202	*	889	1,575	965	300	650	-----	98	25,861
Tuscarawas	615	467	251	544	470	35	2,200	-----	83	34,423
Union.....	746	608	557	335	320	-----	-----	-----	96	27,720
Van Wert	424	140	85	60	45	-----	-----	-----	83	37,033
Vinton	1,452	1,005	126	205	105	-----	600	-----	59	53,217
Warren	2,454	1,464	36	805	279	-----	-----	-----	222	130,715
Washington	5,586	1,387	953	710	35	230	-----	-----	57	38,831
Wayne	1,257	64	502	350	255	15	4,050	-----	41	24,604
Williams	309	206	206	400	400	-----	-----	-----	71	30,825
Wood	972	242	-----	250	220	-----	-----	-----	108	56,749
Wyandot.....	206	197	6	26	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$111,760	\$54,266	\$24,088	\$49,056	\$25,467	\$7,613	\$29,687	\$26,745	12,216	\$5,268,238

* Not returned.

TABLE 24.—*Of prisoners confined in county jails, and their cost.*

COUNTIES.	Number.	Aggregate cost.	COUNTIES.	Number.	Aggregate cost.
Adams	8	\$301	Licking	342	\$1,300
Allen	84	1,855	Logan	65	565
Ashland	6	310	Lorain	67	480
Ashtabula	36	846	Lucas	316	403
Athens	41	600	Madison	23	*267
Auglaize	22	264	Mahoning	42	432
Belmont	32	918	Marion	8	195
Brown	20	570	Medina	5	115
Butler	140	1,824	Meigs	85	943
Carroll	8	134	Mercer	4	203
Champaign	12	948	Miami	42	519
Clarke	157	*1,820	Monroe	5	73
Clermont	20	*232	Montgomery	735	4,265
Clinton	33	209	Morgau	18	146
Columbiana	39	677	Morrow	14	200
Coshocton	5	187	Muskingum	81	991
Crawford	20	202	Noble	8	152
Cuyahoga	492	6,982	Ottawa	19	226
Darke	22	220	Paulding	6	120
Defiance	13	167	Perry	5	126
Delaware	60	627	Pickaway	24	*278
Erie	118	1,255	Pike	4	26
Fairfield	29	630	Portage	25	254
Fayette	31	1,086	Preble	14	251
Franklin	205	5,364	Putnam	5	150
Fulton	20	381	Richland	48	710
Gallia .....	.....	.....	Ross	70	1,312
Geauga	13	54	Sandusky	156	860
Greene	95	1,200	Scioto	100	1,365
Guernsey	10	156	Seneca	38	1,000
Hamilton	1,319	14,500	Shelby	16	300
Hancock	25	500	Stark .....	.....	.....
Hardin	9	34	Summit	140	680
Harrison	19	51	Trumbull	78	856
Henry	24	400	Tuscarawas	15	300
Highland	23	584	Union	30	175
Hocking	16	320	Van Wert .....	.....	.....
Holmes	5	455	Vinton	23	557
Huron	78	952	Warren	33	1,177
Jackson	16	209	Washington	77	1,505
Jefferson	38	612	Wayne	32	430
Knox	146	1,350	Williams	6	100
Lake	70	318	Wood	16	185
Lawrence	43	470	Wyandot	14	82
Total for eighty-five counties			6,476	75,051	
Three counties estimated			164	1,900	
Total for State			6,640	76,951	

*Estimated.

TABLE 25.—*Of Marriages in each county during the year ending July 1, 1867*

Counties.	By License.	By Banns.	Total.	Counties.	By License.	By Banns.	Total.
Adams	262	....	262	Logan	235	....	235
Allen	307	1	308	Lorain	328	....	328
Ashland	272	....	272	Lucas	310	30	340
Ashtabula	309	....	309	Madison	157	....	157
Athens	301	....	301	Mahoning	219	....	219
Auglaize	202	8	210	Marion	148	....	148
Belmont	420	....	420	Medina	276	2	278
Brown	340	1	341	Meigs	360	5	365
Butler	379	....	379	Mercer	198	27	225
Carroll	139	....	139	Miami	430	1	431
Champaign	278	....	278	Monroe*	320	....	320
Clarke	300	....	300	Montgomery	543	19	562
Clermont	403	....	403	Morgan	253	....	253
Clinton	259	....	259	Morrow	231	....	231
Columbiana	346	....	346	Muskingum	516	....	516
Coshocton	248	....	248	Noble	258	....	258
Crawford	319	....	319	Ottawa	97	....	97
Cuyahoga	1,344	....	1,344	Paulding	86	1	87
Darke	370	1	371	Perry	192	....	192
Defiance	195	6	201	Pickaway	269	....	269
Delaware	325	....	325	Pike	164	....	164
Erie	326	1	327	Portage	295	....	295
Fairfield	295	....	295	Preble	284	....	284
Fayette	200	....	200	Putnam	164	33	197
Franklin	661	....	661	Richland	401	....	401
Fulton	128	....	128	Ross	415	....	415
Gallia	365	....	365	Sandusky	288	17	305
Geauga	172	....	172	Scioto	333	4	337
Greene	285	....	285	Seneca	335	21	356
Guernsey	269	....	269	Shelby	213	13	226
Hamilton	3,118	239	3,357	Stark	499	3	502
Hancock	320	....	320	Summit	360	....	360
Hardin	199	....	199	Trumbull	353	1	354
Harrison	217	....	217	Tuscarawas	346	5	351
Henry	156	....	156	Union	216	....	216
Highland	285	....	285	Van Wert	165	....	165
Hocking	198	....	198	Vinton	180	....	180
Holmes	186	....	186	Warren	267	....	267
Huron	329	....	329	Washington	441	2	443
Jackson	251	....	251	Wayne	339	....	339
Jefferson	174	....	174	Williams	226	....	226
Knox	273	....	273	Wood	256	2	258
Lake	186	6	186	Wyandot	201	....	201
Lawrence	350	....	350				
Licking	359	....	359	Total	28,781	449	29,230

* This is the return for the year ending July 1, 1866. The records for this year were destroyed by fire.

TABLE 26—*Of Divorces granted in each County in the State, during the year ending July 1, 1867.*

COUNTIES.	CAUSE OF DIVORCE.							
	Adultery.	Former wife living at time of second marriage.	Cruelty.	Absence and neglect.	Intemperance.	Impotency.	Imprisonment in Penitentiary.	Fraud.
Adams	2			1				3
Allen	1			2	1			4
Ashland	1			2				3
Ashtabula	5		4	6	3			18
Athens	5	1	1	4				11
Auglaize				2	1			3
Belmont	2			4				7
Brown	1		2	1				4
Butler	4		3	13	1			21
Carroll				2				2
Champaign	6			2	2			10
Clarke	3		3	3				9
Clermont	2	1	3	11				17
Clinton	2		3	1	1			7
Columbiana	3			4	1			8
Coshocton				1				1
Crawford	18		6	20				44
Cnyahoga	24		16	29	10		1	84
Darke	2		2	5				9
Defiance	3		1	4				8
Delaware	3		1	6				10
Erie	5		1	8	5			19
Fairfield	3		5	4			1	13
Fayette	1							1
Franklin	9			15	6			30
Fulton	8		3	1			1	13
Gallia	3		2	3				8
Geauga	3		3	11				17
Greene	2		1	2				5
Guernsey	3		1	2				6
Hamilton	23	3	12	33	4		3	78
Hancock	5		3	6	1		1	17
Hardin	3			2				5
Harrison	1			6				7
Henry			3					3
Highland	2			3				5
Hocking	2		2	1				5
Holmes				1			1	2
Huron	4		2	7	1			14
Jackson	2		1	3				6
Jefferson			2	4				6
Knox	2			3	1			6
Lake	3		1	2	4			11
Lawrence	1	1	1	1				4
Licking	4			5				9
Logan	1		2	3				7
Lorain	5		4	11	1	1		22
Lucas	7	1	2	5	1		2	18
Madison	1		2		1			4
Mahoning	2			7	3			12

TABLE 26.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CAUSE OF DIVORCE.								
	Adultery.	Former wife living at time of second marriage.	Cruelty.	Absence and neglect.	Intemperance.	Impotency.	Imprisonment in Penitentiary.	Fraud.	Total.
Marion	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Medina	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Meigs	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Mercer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miami	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Monroe	7	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Montgomery	11	1	3	17	7	.....	2	.....	41
Morgan	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Morrow	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Muskingum	3	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Noble	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ottawa	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Paulding	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Perry	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pickaway	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Pike	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Portage	4	2	4	7	2	.....	1	1	21
Preble	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Putnam	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Richland	7	.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	19
Ross	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sandusky	7	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	14
Scioto	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shelby	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Stark	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Summit	5	.....	1	12	2	.....	.....	.....	20
Trumbull	4	.....	5	9	1	.....	.....	.....	19
Tuscarawas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Union	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Van Wert	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Vinton	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Warren	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Washington	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Wayne	6	.....	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	15
Williams	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Wood	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Wyandot	6	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Total	317	10	132	417	73	1	16	10	976

TABLE 27.—*Of violent and unnatural deaths for the year ending July 1, 1867*

Counties.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Total.	Counties.	Homicides.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Total.
Adams.....	1	...	3	4	Logan.....	...	1	6	7
Allen.....	3	...	2	5	Lorain.....	...	1	2	3
Ashland.....	1	...	...	1	Lucas.....	5	2	13	20
Ashtabula.....	...	...	...	...	Madison.....	...	...	...	...
Athens.....	2	2	5	9	Mahoning.....	...	...	...	...
Anglaize.....	...	...	...	...	Marion.....	1	...	4	5
Belmont.....	2	1	14	17	Medina.....	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	1	...	6	7	Meigs.....	4	1	2	7
Butler.....	5	1	5	11	Mercer.....	1	...	...	1
Carroll.....	1	...	...	1	Miami.....	...	1	5	6
Champaign.....	1	...	2	3	Monroe.....	...	...	1	1
Clarke.....	...	1	3	4	Montgomery.....	3	1	9	13
Clermont.....	3	...	...	3	Morgan.....	2	...	1	3
Clinton.....	2	...	...	2	Morrow.....	1	...	4	5
Columbiana.....	...	...	4	4	Muskingum.....	1	1	5	7
Coshocton.....	...	1	3	4	Noble.....	...	...	...	...
Crawford.....	1	...	8	9	Ottawa.....	...	1	9	10
Cuyahoga.....	13	2	27	42	Paulding.....	3	...	1	4
Darke.....	4	...	2	6	Perry.....	1	3	2	6
Defiance.....	...	...	4	4	Pickaway.....	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	...	1	2	3	Pike.....	1	1	1	3
Eric.....	3	...	...	3	Portage.....	1	2	2	5
Fairfield.....	3	2	2	7	Preble.....	...	...	1	1
Fayette.....	...	...	...	...	Putnam.....	...	...	1	1
Franklin.....	...	...	...	...	Richland.....	...	1	3	4
Fulton.....	...	1	...	1	Ross.....	1	...	3	4
Gallia.....	2	...	5	7	Sandusky.....	...	...	...	...
Geauga.....	...	...	...	...	Scioto.....	1	1	1	3
Greene.....	2	...	...	2	Seneca.....	1	...	1	2
Guernsey.....	...	...	...	...	Shelby.....	...	2	3	5
Hamilton.....	18	31	289	338	Stark.....	...	2	5	7
Hancock.....	...	1	1	2	Summit.....	...	...	2	2
Hardin.....	1	1	3	5	Trumbull.....	1	1	3	5
Harrison.....	...	...	...	...	Tuscarawas.....	...	1	4	5
Henry.....	...	...	2	2	Union.....	...	...	...	...
Highland.....	...	2	1	3	Van Wert.....	...	...	1	1
Hocking.....	...	...	2	2	Vinton.....	...	1	3	4
Holmes.....	...	1	...	1	Warren.....	1	...	2	3
Huron.....	...	1	2	3	Washington.....	...	...	2	2
Jackson.....	...	...	...	...	Wayne.....	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.....	1	1	7	9	Williams.....	...	...	...	...
Knox.....	1	...	...	1	Wood.....	2	1	2	5
Lake.....	1	1	...	2	Wyandot.....	...	1	1	2
Lawrence.....	3	...	13	16					
Licking.....	1	7	3	11	Total.....	107	84	525	716

TABLE 28.—Of new structures erected in each county during the year ending July 1st, 1867.

	Dwellings, hotels, depots, &c.		Stables and barns.		Mills, ma- chine sh'ps, factories, &c.		Stores, warehouses and other places of business.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Adams	25	\$1,250	5	\$1,500	1	\$2,000	.....	.....	31	\$16,000
Allen	173	60,315	44	7,725	1	900	9	\$22,540	227	92,480
Ashland	95	43,850	23	6,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	49,925
Ashtabula	300	73,756	20	4,660	4	2,000	.....	.....	324	80,416
Athens	47	21,350	12	4,065	1	1,000	.....	.....	60	26,415
Auglaize	84	45,118	50	10,785	6	22,300	.....	.....	144	84,803
Belmont	87	84,858	24	10,500	3	26,350	1	150	115	121,858
Brown	49	30,000	34	7,250	1	1,200	.....	.....	84	38,450
Butler	208	173,800	49	10,100	2	9,500	1	30,000	230	223,400
Carroll	15	10,480	7	2,625	1	3,000	.....	.....	23	16,105
Champaign	87	87,670	17	9,730	2	1,300	.....	.....	106	98,700
Clarke	173	122,080	36	15,240	2	9,000	1	8,000	212	154,320
Clermont	30	10,400	20	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	13,200
Clinton	75	61,795	26	9,550	4	1,400	.....	.....	105	72,745
Columbiana	131	60,630	17	7,025	5	6,300	.....	.....	153	73,955
Coshocton	*31	21,860	*21	5,700	.....	.....	*2	2,900	*51	30,460
Crawford	117	70,575	55	14,400	4	3,800	1	2,000	177	90,775
Cuyahoga	1,535	673,718	106	29,270	49	155,400	57	140,200	1,747	998,588
Darke	157	53,386	44	14,250	2	1,800	.....	.....	203	69,436
Defiance	82	18,556	52	8,595	11	18,750	.....	.....	145	45,901
Delaware	133	67,367	49	11,500	2	3,750	7	1,800	191	84,417
Erie	156	84,600	24	5,150	5	1,800	12	21,400	197	115,950
Fairfield	53	30,600	23	6,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	36,870
Fayette	40	23,060	20	6,000	.....	.....	2	800	62	29,860
Franklin	335	267,405	62	29,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	296,820
Fulton	160	26,686	74	8,310	6	5,550	5	1,825	245	42,371
Gallia	50	29,017	1	500	1	1,200	.....	.....	52	30,717
Geauga	35	8,900	18	2,575	4	1,575	3	1,700	60	14,750
Greene	125	52,280	34	15,470	1	10,000	8	13,450	168	91,180
Guernsey	54	30,845	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	31,245
Hamilton	1,342	2,391,050	28	15,640	2	1,400	.....	.....	1,372	2,408,090
Hancock	92	36,543	53	11,880	6	7,600	.....	.....	151	56,023
Hardin	63	33,925	28	6,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	52,080
Harrison	39	15,970	5	1,250	1	1,000	.....	.....	45	18,220
Henry	112	34,350	19	2,770	3	6,800	5	1,000	139	44,920
Highland	38	23,389	7	2,625	4	15,700	4	4,650	53	46,364
Hocking	36	11,100	9	1,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	12,870
Holmes	24	9,200	11	4,350	1	3,000	.....	.....	36	16,550
Huron	126	47,970	35	7,380	3	5,800	10	19,050	174	80,200
Jackson	32	17,225	1	150	3	13,200	8	6,100	44	36,675
Jefferson	93	68,680	19	5,630	1	2,500	6	19,700	120	97,810
Knox	50	25,609	28	8,440	3	2,000	5	2,400	86	38,449
Lake	76	44,686	29	5,624	.....	.....	3	3,400	108	53,710
Lawrence	74	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21,000	77	63,000
Licking	*110	*55,000	*33	*14,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	69,567
Logan	105	47,630	26	9,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	57,460
Lorain	130	47,975	62	9,175	3	4,800	31	14,850	226	76,800
Lucas	376	131,130	25	6,270	2	1,400	33	44,850	436	183,650
Madison	56	31,235	10	4,810	1	10,000	3	13,135	70	62,180
Mahoning	220	59,844	12	4,500	5	6,000	.....	.....	237	70,344
Marion	64	46,015	16	4,375	.....	.....	5	9,100	85	59,490
Medina	113	23,950	47	7,035	1	300	12	15,050	173	46,335
Meigs	133	56,318	15	3,620	10	6,625	.....	.....	158	66,563
Mercer	66	27,120	29	6,085	1	800	10	6,350	106	40,355

TABLE 28.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings, hotels, depots, &c.		Stables and barns.		Mills, machine shops, &c.		Stores, ware-houses and other places of business.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Miami	108	\$113,080	22	\$13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	\$126,280
Monroe†	*28	*16,800	*10	*3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*38	*19,800
Montgomery	418	283,120	47	15,660	21	\$11,160	.....	.....	486	309,940
Morgan	45	18,570	14	4,075	1	400	.....	.....	60	23,045
Morrow	63	37,150	24	5,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	43,100
Muskingum	126	79,080	16	3,975	5	14,125	5	\$12,498	152	109,678
Noble	9	3,050	10	1,975	.....	.....	2	800	21	5,825
Ottawa	79	37,325	14	4,300	5	8,100	.....	.....	98	49,725
Paulding	37	*22,200	9	*2,700	4	*2,575	.....	.....	56	29,875
Perry	9	5,600	4	1,050	3	1,200	.....	.....	16	7,850
Pickaway	32	33,000	13	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	38,400
Pike	20	6,150	5	1,425	2	8,500	3	1,950	30	18,025
Portage	105	46,797	17	4,831	5	4,800	15	8,150	142	64,578
Preble	89	57,095	26	7,725	1	3,800	4	750	120	69,370
Putnam	67	18,833	14	2,490	17	17,200	.....	.....	98	38,523
Richland	166	93,880	37	13,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	107,290
Ross	*54	*57,000	*12	*5,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	56,310
Sandusky	136	53,269	42	6,400	1	1,800	.....	.....	179	61,469
Scioto	111	62,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	62,770
Seneca	*124	77,650	*21	6,300	*1	3,450	.....	.....	*146	87,400
Shelby	119	48,360	44	12,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	60,690
Stark	214	105,725	40	14,260	4	28,200	.....	.....	258	148,185
Summit	363	246,059	69	23,375	23	69,300	14	19,200	469	357,934
Trumbull	297	104,567	37	6,950	12	13,600	32	15,850	378	140,967
Tuscarawas	138	84,951	26	10,081	5	6,800	3	4,400	172	106,232
Union	89	32,800	15	2,590	2	5,000	.....	.....	106	40,390
Van Wert	146	42,380	24	8,565	7	55,000	3	40,500	180	146,445
Vinton	39	17,575	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	17,775
Warren	67	57,760	25	10,200	2	2,400	1	700	95	71,060
Washington	170	81,176	31	5,830	12	10,800	30	28,700	266	170,506
Wayne	160	72,125	51	15,340	3	7,500	1	4,000	215	98,965
Williams	165	44,965	56	9,625	13	25,600	22	10,400	256	90,590
Wood	122	25,440	54	7,810	5	4,650	.....	.....	181	37,900
Wyandot	132	71,051	73	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	85,651
Total	12,259	7,839,724	2,388	663,278	322	687,760	382	575,298	15,351	9,766,060

*Not returned—estimated.

†Auditor's records burnt.

The classification of buildings has not been uniform in the different counties, so that, in that respect, the above table is only approximately correct. But the column of totals is believed to be complete, with the exception that churches, school-houses and public buildings, have not been included in it.

TABLE 29.—*Of the number of Paupers aided by each County during the year ending July 1st, 1867.*

COUNTIES.	Number of paupers in county infirmary.	Number of paupers otherwise supported by the county.	COUNTIES.	Number of paupers in county infirmary.	Number of paupers otherwise supported by the county.
Adams	50	....	Logan	38	*
Allen	43	....	Lorain .....	....	50
Ashland	45	2	Lucas	62	*
Ashtabula	75	6	Madison	29	12
Athens	82	....	Mahoning	50	6
Auglaize	18	4	Marion	28	1
Belmont	105	35	Medina	58	....
Brown	67	*	Meigs	36	41
Butler	126	....	Mereer	1	....
Carroll	23	23	Miami	67	7
Champaign .....	....	....	Monroe	31	3
Clarke	80	....	Montgomery	109	....
Clermont	90	10	Morgan	81	82
Clinton	76	6	Morrow .....	....	4
Columbiana	96	....	Muskingum	190	7
Coshocton	95	....	Noble	32	5
Crawford .....	....	12	Ottawa .....	....	....
Cuyahoga	175	6	Paulding	10	....
Darke	45	....	Perry	35	8
Defiance .....	....	....	Pickaway .....	....	5
Delaware	76	....	Pike	23	14
Erie	45	....	Portage	112	14
Fairfield	69	52	Preble	60	....
Fayette	48	....	Putnam .....	....	....
Franklin	186	305	Richland	60	30
Fulton .....	....	....	Ross	90	25
Gallia	35	....	Sandusky	67	1
Geauga	47	5	Scioto	29	....
Greene	33	3	Seneca	54	....
Guernsey	45	1	Shelby	36	....
Hamilton	240	3	Stark	99	....
Hancock	20	15	Summit	38	15
Hardin .....	....	1	Trumbull	65	6
Harrison	61	43	Tuscarawas	70	15
Henry .....	....	2	Union	19	1
Highland	42	4	Van Wert	18	....
Hocking .....	....	....	Vinton .....	....	*
Holmes .....	....	....	Warren	102	....
Huron	57	....	Washington	52	84
Jackson .....	....	....	Wayne	65	....
Jefferson	73	30	Williams .....	....	5
Knox	56	8	Wood .....	....	7
Lake	27	....	Wyandot .....	....	5
Lawrence	44	5			
Licking .....	....	....	
			Total	4,411	1,034

* Some supported in this way, but the number not known.

TABLE 30.—*Of Deeds, Leases and Mortgages recorded in each county during the year ending July 1st, 1867.*

COUNTIES.	Number of Deeds recorded.	Number of Leases recorded.	MORTGAGES.			
			Number re- corded.	Amount of money se- cured.	Number can- celed.	Amount of money re- leased.
Adams	500	4	160	\$185,460	57	\$58,656
Allen	560	9	143	108,913	30	4,131
Ashland	1,002	13	341	433,191	43	412,404
Ashtabula	1,150	160	360	*360,000	325	*325,000
Athens	490	5	173	260,700	214	298,129
Auglaize	659	8	242	192,888	74	*60,000
Belmont	852	24	247	287,450	134	113,174
Brown	644	25	288	344,134	27	3,566
Butler	1,425	35	930	464,996	654	1,325,358
Carroll	457	6	159	204,543	115	138,962
Champaign	824	12	370	429,000	200	306,200
Clarke	943	15	524	753,327	381	†2,377,812
Clermont	1,166	20	464	505,449	300	275,000
Clinton	*900	....	*240	*640,000	*130	*280,000
Columbiana	1,136	26	487	513,691	214	223,868
Coshocton	860	33	280	224,000	40	321,000
Crawford	651	12	350	430,000	50	24,550
Cuyahoga	3,465	276	2,307	2,163,700	975	848,250
Darke	1,024	17	281	534,473	81	66,754
Defiance	670	20	321	128,400	157	62,800
Delaware	974	15	384	472,785	169	171,341
Erie	963	18	513	665,557	248	174,841
Fairfield	652	8	220	303,353	58	82,835
Fayette	351	5	133	266,207	4	5,290
Franklin	1,637	48	1,012	1,254,605	83	69,089
Fulton	944	9	280	160,430	150	84,104
Gallia	667	11	206	248,725	91	67,749
Geauga	728	13	147	552,453	100	114,560
Greene	1,000	5	470	896,650	297	506,000
Guernsey	554	7	66	*70,000	33	*35,000
Hamilton	5,576	1,121	3,055	12,739,512	2,146	5,460,287
Hancock	750	19	261	275,493	127	116,606
Hardin	819	12	307	271,140	205	172,050
Harrison	495	5	155	133,250	105	92,730
Henry	640	135	246	249,542	140	95,275
Highland	810	30	234	329,993	136	173,687
Hocking	470	4	132	22,570	184	29,542
Holmes	553	72	173	199,479	30	22,696
Huron	1,114	34	586	546,150	398	369,625
Jackson	567	18	205	54,900	140	41,970
Jefferson	593	43	239	788,852	*150	*200,000
Knox	935	30	344	542,800	243	296,360
Lake	812	7	297	345,833	187	187,210
Lawrence	830	10	173	247,232	21	21,555
Licking	*880	....	*340	*400,000	180	220,000
Logan	103	8	267	228,188	173	231,054
Lorain	1,240	23	622	594,680	230	226,490
Lucas'	1,670	72	927	1,731,611	401	539,181
Madison	340	7	88	282,270	40	87,343
Mahoning	734	40	183	218,781	85	77,725
Marion	556	23	298	272,524	187	191,356
Medina	928	54	320	423,554	171	174,262
Meigs	917	8	144	184,627	10	2,816

TABLE 30—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Deeds recorded.	Number of Leases recorded.	MORTGAGES.			
			Number re-corded.	Amount of money secured.	Number can-celled.	Amount of money re-leased.
Mercer.....	957	10	214	\$117,700	197	\$117,245
Miami	1,134	10	438	606,927	241	291,695
Monroe	563	16	178	129,069	28	20,500
Montgomery	*1,300	....	*700	*700,000	*400	*400,000
Morgan	690	19	260	232,900	*140	*130,000
Morrow	710	5	328	498,560	328	498,560
Muskingum	1,238	120	435	473,374	*250	*300,000
Noble.....	694	5	131	182,532	96	77,588
Ottawa	621	1	281	206,723	100	90,949
Paulding	546	5	104	34,554	*60	25,000
Perry	510	13	179	68,116	84	23,891
Pickaway	482	12	189	337,747	82	98,465
Pike	380	16	109	117,179	9	3,504
Portage	1,089	41	433	391,080	254	256,352
Preble	790	24	233	244,262	200	225,000
Putnam	500	9	125	31,000	37	12,000
Richland.....	1,126	30	382	191,000	177	707,528
Ross	1,215	9	310	577,828	*180	*340,000
Sandusky	820	40	487	538,074	318	321,629
Scioto	945	30	538	157,128	208	91,237
Seneca	1,116	18	476	525,289	292	293,277
Shelby	600	8	200	181,807	122	101,997
Stark	1,986	84	738	876,435	476	495,325
Summit	1,200	37	520	387,000	180	210,000
Trumbull	1,430	41	311	261,380	285	257,419
Tuscarawas	1,374	8	389	469,790	141	180,310
Union	707	11	265	361,636	98	133,736
Van Wert	803	11	245	174,685	123	87,699
Vinton	440	6	108	17,400	7	2,500
Warren	711	16	362	3,511,499	275	†693,127
Washington	1,354	109	385	373,271	204	325,341
Wayne	1,146	9	393	595,324	227	1,034,295
Williams	1,020	40	450	225,000	200	100,000
Wood	997	5	386	270,200	283	198,100
Wyandot	648	9	313	187,800	212	148,400
Total.....	81,922	3,461	33,289	\$49,585,326	17,657	\$25,752,912

* Estimated by former returns. Not reported by Recorders this year.

† Including railroad mortgages to the amount of \$1,849,100.

“ “ “ “ “ 3,000,000.

TABLE 31.—*Of Banks and their Capital.*

COUNTIES.	No. of National Banks.	Capital.	No. of private Banks.	Capital.	Total number.	Total capital.
Adams	---	-----	2	\$31,000	2	\$31,000
Allen	1	\$100,000	3	27,000	4	127,000
Ashland	1	50,000	1	16,000	2	66,000
Ashtabula	3	270,000	---	-----	3	270,000
Athens	1	50,000	---	-----	1	50,000
Auglaize	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Belmont	3	400,000	---	-----	3	400,000
Brown	2	350,000	2	30,000	4	380,000
Butler	3	300,000	---	-----	3	300,000
Carroll	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Champaign	2	200,000	1	8,000	3	208,000
Clarke	4	600,000	---	-----	4	600,000
Clermont	2	200,000	---	-----	2	200,000
Clinton	1	50,000	2	62,960	3	112,960
Columbiana	3	456,000	3	35,000	6	491,000
Coshocton	---	-----	2	12,818	2	12,818
Crawford	2	150,000	---	-----	2	150,000
Cuyahoga	5	2,200,000	6	124,000	11	2,324,000
Darke	1	84,000	---	-----	1	84,000
Defiance	---	-----	1	2,000	1	2,000
Delaware	2	200,000	---	-----	2	200,000
Erie	2	250,000	---	-----	2	250,000
Fairfield	2	160,000	---	-----	2	160,000
Fayette	1	100,000	1	25,000	2	125,000
Franklin	3	715,000	5	94,599	8	809,599
Fulton	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Gallia	1	100,000	---	-----	1	100,000
Geauga	1	-----	---	-----	1	-----
Greene	2	220,000	---	-----	2	220,000
Guernsey	1	100,000	1	1,208	2	101,208
Hamilton	8	4,628,353	17	807,554	25	5,435,907
Hancock	1	50,000	1	6,758	2	56,758
Hardin	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Harrison	2	212,000	3	77,000	5	289,000
Henry	---	-----	1	50,000	1	50,000
Highland	2	200,000	1	30,000	3	230,000
Hocking	1	50,000	1	25,000	2	75,000
Holmes	1	25,000	---	-----	1	25,000
Huron	2	150,000	---	-----	2	150,000
Jackson	---	-----	1	24,000	1	24,000
Jefferson	4	575,000	1	31,240	5	606,240
Knox	2	200,000	---	-----	2	200,000
Lake	1	200,000	---	-----	1	200,000
Lawrence	2	304,000	2	46,779	4	350,779
Licking	1	*100,000	3	100,000	4	200,000
Logan	---	-----	3	35,000	3	35,000
Lorain	3	250,000	---	-----	3	250,000
Lucas	4	1,100,000	3	100,000	7	1,200,000
Madison	1	132,000	1	49,409	2	181,409
Mahoning	1	250,000	1	50,000	2	300,000
Marion	1	125,000	1	30,000	2	155,000
Medina	1	75,000	---	-----	1	75,000
Meigs	1	200,000	1	100,000	2	300,000

TABLE 31—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of National Banks.	Capital.	No of private Banks	Capital.	Total number.	Total Capital.
Mercer	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miami	3	\$500,000	---	---	3	\$500,000
Monroe	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montgomery	4	805,000	3	*100,000	7	905,000
Morgan	1	125,000	1	25,000	2	150,000
Morrow	2	220,000	1	7,000	3	227,000
Muskingum	3	354,700	3	48,797	6	403,000
Noble	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ottawa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paulding	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perry	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pickaway	2	426,000	1	---	3	426,000
Pike	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portage	3	300,000	---	---	3	300,000
Preble	1	100,000	---	---	1	100,000
Putnam	---	---	---	---	---	---
Richland	3	350,000	---	---	3	350,000
Ross	3	350,000	---	---	3	350,000
Sandusky	1	100,000	---	---	1	100,000
Scioto	3	665,000	3	55,000	6	720,000
Seneca	2	168,750	---	---	2	168,750
Shelby	1	52,000	---	---	1	52,000
Stark	3	400,000	4	73,791	7	473,791
Summit	3	350,000	2	75,000	5	425,000
Trumbull	2	350,000	---	---	2	350,000
Tuscarawas	---	---	2	74,500	2	74,500
Union	---	---	2	8,000	2	8,000
Van Wert	1	60,000	---	---	1	60,000
Vinton	---	---	2	32,538	2	32,538
Warren	2	200,000	2	22,000	4	222,000
Washington	3	300,000	---	---	3	300,000
Wayne	1	75,000	2	62,500	3	137,500
Williams	1	60,000	---	---	1	60,000
Wood	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyandot	1	105,000	1	6,600	2	111,600
Total	137	22,547,803	100	2,623,051	237	25,170,854

* Last year's return. Capital of private banks not returned from these counties this year.

Besides the above, there are still in the State seven banks with the old State charters, whose aggregate capital amounts to \$1,309,072.

TABLE 32.—*Of Turnpikes and Plankroads.*

COUNTIES.	No. of turnpikes.	Length of turnpikes	No. of plankroads.	Length of plankroads.	Total number.	Total length.
Adams	3	30	1	10	4	40
Allen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashtabula .....	.....	.....	2	16	2	16
Athens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auglaize	1	7	1	10	2	17
Belmont	1	30	.....	.....	1	30
Brown	5	30	.....	.....	5	30
Butler	21	140	.....	.....	21	140
Carroll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	14	83	.....	.....	14	83
Clarke	17	159	.....	.....	17	159
Clermont	15	240	.....	.....	15	240
Clinton	3	24	.....	.....	3	24
Columbiana	1	25	.....	.....	1	25
Coshocton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga	1	8	5	47	6	55
Darke	8	67	.....	.....	8	57
Defiance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	2	13	.....	.....	2	13
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	3	45	.....	.....	3	45
Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	13	111	1	25	14	136
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geauga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	15	117	.....	.....	15	117
Guersey	1	28	.....	.....	1	28
Hamilton	16	158	.....	.....	16	158
Hancock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland	2	20	.....	.....	2	20
Hocking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	1	5	1	5
Knox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	2	38	.....	.....	2	38
Licking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logan	1	5	.....	.....	1	5
Lorain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas	2	25	.....	.....	2	25
Madison	3	42	.....	.....	3	42
Mahoning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meigs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer .....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2

TABLE 32—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of turnpikes.	Length of turnpikes.	No. of plankroads.	Length of plankroads.	Total number.	Total length.
Miami.....	14	136	....	....	14	136
Monroe .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	21	152	....	....	21	152
Morgan .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morrow .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muskingum	2	44	....	....	2	44
Noble .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paulding	3	28	....	....	3	28
Perry	1	15	....	....	1	15
Pickaway	8	99	....	....	8	99
Pike	3	26	....	....	3	26
Portage .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preble	3	41	....	....	3	41
Putnam .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richland .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ross	7	88	....	....	7	88
Sandusky .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scioto.....	1	16	....	....	1	16
Seneca .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelby	4	32	....	....	4	32
Stark .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Summit.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trumbull .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuscarawas .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Van Wert .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	20	154	....	....	20	154
Washington
Wayne
Williams
Wood	1	13	1	13
Wyandot
Total	238	2289	12	115	250	2404

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